FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 220 *14 November 1983*

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Appoints New Spokesman, Other Aides B 1
UCR Announces Bush, Gromyko To Attend Inauguration B 1
Visits Not Confirmed by Embassies B 2
UCR Clarifies Statement B 2
French Prime Minister To Attend Inauguration B 3
Armed Forces Commanders Congratulate Alfonsin B 3

COLOMBIA

Nicaragua's Ortega Visits To Discuss Peace Plans F 1
Arrival Comments Eye Contadora F 1
Ortega Comments After Talks F 2
Betancur Notes Meeting F 2
Government Issues Communique on Incident With UK F 3

PERU

Violence Escalates Around Lima; Elections Held J 1
PPC Branch Bombed J 1
Shining Path Calls Strike J 2
Havana on Candidate Withdrawal J 2
Police To Guard Elections J 2
Elections Begin J 2
Climate of 'Fear' J 3
Elections 'Normal' in Ayacucho J 4
AP Seen as Underdog J 4
Ayacucho Winner Reported J 4
IU Wins in Lima J 5
Schwalb Comments on 13 November Elections J 5

URUGUAY

Police Issue Communique on 9 Nov Demonstration K 1
252 Demonstrators Released K 1
Havana Notes 'Violent Repression' K 2
UK Embassy Denies Making Offer To Pay Debt K 2

VENEZUELA

Nicaragua's Ortega Visits, Meets President L 1
Ortega Discusses U.S. L 1
Herrera Comments L 2
Ortega Departs L 2
Defense Minister Discusses Aid to Grenada L 2

MEXICO

U.S. Special Envoy Stone Meets With De la Madrid M 1
Daniel Ortega Arrives To Meet With President M 1
Talks With De la Madrid M 1
Discusses U.S. Threat M 1
Holds Press Conference M 2
Managua Reports Meeting M 3
Communique Issued M 3
Havana Reports Visit, Talks M 5
Foreign Secretariat Rejects Honduran Statements M 5
Deputy Announces Legislative Visit to Nicaragua M 6
USSR Envoy Denies U.S. Interest in C.A. Solution M 6
Briefs: New Honduran Ambassador M 6

PANAMA

Nicaragua's Daniel Ortega Arrives for Talks N 1
Meets With President N 1
Holds Press Conference N 2
Authorities Hold Soviet Shipment of Weapons N 3
[CRITICA 10 Nov]
Briefs: Confirmation of Attorney General; New Deputy Commerce Minister; Commerce Minister Visits Spain; Area Customs Agreement N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

British Minister of State on 3-Day Visit P 1

COSTA RICA

Foreign Minister Volio Resigns Position P 1
Resignation Rumored P 1
Report Confirmed P 2
May Replace Ambassador to U.S. P 2
Monge Meets Contadora Group Ambassadors P 3
Security Minister Denies Role in CONDECA P 3
Leftist Plot 'To Destabilize Government' Found P 4
Joint Commission With Nicaragua 'Still Active' P 4
Ambassador to Nicaragua Returns to Managua P 4

EL SALVADOR

Further Reportage on Rumors of Coup D'Etat P 5
Gutierrez on Rumors, Government P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 12 Nov]
Havana on Ikle, Coup Denial P 6
Havana Reports Rumors, Denials P 6
Havana Notes Rumors, 'Murder' P 7
Foreign Minister on Central America, Stone Visit P 7
Rebel Radios on Reason for Ikle's Visit P 8
Farabundo Marti: Planning Aggression P 8
Venceremos on Death Squads P 9
Venceremos: Ikle 'Crazy' P 9
Ungo Says Negotiations With Rebels Frozen P 10

GUATEMALA

Contadora Ambassadors Meet With Mejia, Andrade P 10
[EL GRAFICO 11 Nov]
Government Reports Slaying of Catholic Priest P 11
Mejia on Slaying, Neutrality P 11
Havana on Priest's Murder P 12
Mejia Says Country 'Will Remain Neutral' P 12
[PRENSA LIBRE 8 Nov 83]
Body of AID Worker Found in Burned Out Vehicle P 13

HONDURAS

Paz on Nicaraguan Charges, Contadora Group P 13
[TIEMPO 10 Nov]
Paz Expresses 'Concern' Over Mexican Stand P 14
Officer Denies Charges of Troop Mobilization P 16
Government To Protest Sandinist Attack at Border P 16
Resignation of Economy Secretary Ma-Tay Reported P 16

NICARAGUA

Ortega Makes Quick Tour of Contadora Countries P 17
Leaves for Mexico P 17
Communique Issued P 17
Returns From Tour P 17
Holds Press Conference P 18
Ortega Comments on Meeting With U.S. Envoy Stone P 20
Reaffirms Interest in Dialogue P 21
Notes 'High Tension' P 21
Havana Cites Ortega on Meeting P 22

CUBA

Reportage on Evacuees, Identification of Dead Q 1
Torres Rizo, Hutchinson Return Q 1
Report on Missing, Dead Q 1
Dead To Be Exhumed, Identified Q 2
Government Issues Statement Q 2
Arrival of Bodies, Funeral Plans Q 3
Mourning Period Set for Cubans Q 3
24 Bodies Arrive in Havana [AFP] Q 4
Fidel To Give Funeral Eulogy Q 4
Reportage, Comment on Grenada Interim Government Q 4
British Advisers Arrive Q 4
Provisional Government Appointed Q 4
U.S., Scoon Ridiculed Q 5
'Our America' on U.S. Media Q 6

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICA

House of Assembly Supports OECS, U.S. in Grenada S 1

GRENADA

Reportage on Interim Civilian Government S 1
Officially Called Advisory Council S 1
Restrictions Imposed on Residents S 2
Chamber of Commerce Voices Support S 2
Envoy to Cuba Recalled For Key Role Before Coup S 3
Kendrick Radix Taken Into Protective Custody S 4
Radix Released From Custody S 4
Arms Cache Discovered Near Austin's Home S 4
Coard's Children Go to Jamaica To Reside S 5
Bodies Given to Cuban Officials, Flown to Havana S 5

JAMAICA

Special Envoy Stone Meets With Edward Seaga S 5
Manley Says Will Resume Relations With Cuba S 5

GUYANA

Burnham Pledges Stronger Relations With USSR T 1
Ministers Fear U.S. Intervention After Grenada T 1
Warn Against Internal Disturbances T 1
Caricom Divided T 1

ALFONSIN APPOINTS NEW SPOKESMAN, OTHER AIDES

PY111635 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1142 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov (NA) -- According to information disclosed at the Radical Party's general headquarters, located at the De Boulogne Villa where the future president is living temporarily, President-elect Raul Alfonsin this afternoon will greet the bishops that will take part in the assembly to be held in San Miguel, Buenos Aires Province. Alfonsin will go to San Miguel at 1800 to greet the bishops.

Yesterday the president-elect appointed new members of the future government, especially in the area of the nation's Public Information Secretariat of the Presidency [SIP]. Alfonsin appointed Emilio Gibaja as head of the SIP, publisher David Ratto as presidentis adviser, and journalist Jose Ignacio Lopez as presidential spokesman, all of whom will have the rank of secretary of state.

Yesterday Alfonsin also appointed journalist Carlos Castro, who held the post as press director of the Radical Civic Union, as press director of the Presidency as of 10 December. Moreover, it was learned from Radical sources yesterday that Ministers Oscar Torres Avalos and Martin Campora will be appointed under secretaries of the San Martin Palace Security Secretariat, a post which was held by Hugo Gobbi. At present Torres Avalos holds the post as head of the Foreign Ministry Central America and Caribbean Department while Campora is a new appointee.

Radical sources last night also disclosed the appointment of lawyers Gabriel Matzkin and Emilio Adrian Capuccio as labor and social security secretaries, respectively.

UCR ANNOUNCES BUSH, GROMYKO TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PY101855 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1347 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- According to Adolfo Gass, secretary of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] National Committee, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will come to Buenos Aires to attend the inauguration of President-elect Raul Alfonsin on 10 December 1983.

U.S. Vice President George Bush will also come for Alfonsin's inauguration. Bush's visit, anticipated early this week, was practically confirmed yesterday.

Gass stated "that we will have some government authorities we are not used to seeing in this part of the world" attend Alfonsin's inauguration. Answering a question in this regard, Gass admitted that one of those persons will be Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, who will head a delegation of Soviet officials.

Vice President Bush, on his part, will be accompanied by among others, Langhorne Motley, assistant secretary of state for Latin American Affairs.

It should be recalled that among the international personalities that will attend Alfonsin's inauguration are the Spanish, Venezuelan, Colombian, and Peruvian heads of government. However, according to diplomatic sources cited by foreign press reports, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid will not attend.

Visits Not Confirmed by Embassies

FY111545 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2325 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (DYN) -- The U.S. and Soviet Embassies in Buenos Aires today reacted with prudence regarding reports issued by circles closed to President-elect Raul Alfonsin about the possible visits of U.S. Vice President George Bush and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The attendance of the U.S. and Soviet leaders at Alfonsin's inauguration could not be confirmed by either embassy, but diplomatic official were curious to learn the source of these reports and also wanted to contact the radio that announced the visits.

As is known, the announcement was made by Radical Civic Union [UCR] National Committee Secretary Adolfo Gass during a chat with journalists at the Buenos Aires farm where Alfonsin is presently residing. However, it must be noted that the UCR official did not mention Gromyko by name.

Today upon answering DYN, Soviet Embassy officials noted that the embassy has not received any confirmation from Moscow about Gromyko's possible visit to Buenos Aires. Moreover, embassy sources expressed concern over the fact that now that this unconfirmed report has been made public, if Gromyko is not present at Alfonsin's inauguration on 10 December, some may interpret it as a rebuff on the part of the Kremlin toward the new Argentine Government. It was also noted that when Gass said "the Soviet foreign minister," he was probably referring to the 12 officials who have the rank of vice minister and as such head the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

At the U.S. Embassy, a high-ranking diplomatic source noted that the U.S. vice president's schedule includes a visit to Buenos Aires, but that it is set for 30 January, which was the original date for the transfer of power. However, the source noted that since the date of the inauguration ceremony has been advanced, this may pose a "difficulty" and that therefore Bush may be unable to attend Alfonsin's inauguration.

In fact, the objective of Hipolito Solari Irigoyen's trip to the United States, in his capacity as Alfonsin's ambassador at large, is reportedly to ensure the U.S. vice president's presence at Alfonsin's inauguration ceremony. It is with this objective that Solari is reportedly carrying a personal message from Alfonsin to President Ronald Reagan. According to a political source, Solari will also try to ensure the presence of prominent Democratic Party leaders, particularly that of Senator Edward Kennedy, whose presence in Buenos Aires, it has been noted, will cause great satisfaction to the new UCR leadership.

It is not known whether Solari Irigoyen will also go to Moscow on a similar mission to ensure Gromyko's presence at the inauguration ceremony. There is also some speculation that Solari may visit some West European countries, such as the FRG and Sweden, to extend a personal invitation to Social Democrats Willy Brandt and Olof Palme.

UCR Clarifies Statement

FY121325 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (NA) -- The Radical Civic Union [UCR] has reported that "so far there is no official information" regarding the possibility that USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko may attend Raul Alfonsin's presidential inauguration ceremony on 10 December. This clarification was made in a communique signed by Carlos Castro, UCR press director.

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER TO ATTEND INAUGURATION

PY110233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2254 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will attend the inauguration of Raul Alfonsin as Argentina's constitutional president on 10 December, authorized diplomatic sources revealed today.

To prepare Mauroy's trip, Antoine Blanca will arrive in Buenos Aires on 18 November. Blanca is the Elysee Palace ambassador at large for Latin American relations. The high-ranking French official, who has visited Buenos Aires in the past, will meet with Radical leaders to coordinate Mauroy's visit, which will be officially confirmed in the coming days.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDERS CONGRATULATE ALFONSIN

PY110146 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] After meeting for more than 1 hour with President-elect Raul Alfonsin at the Boulogne residence, Army Secretary General Major General Mario Piotti told reporters that he conveyed to Alfonsin the Army commander's greetings and congratulations on his electoral victory. In response to insistent requests by reporters, Piotti said: Dr Alfonsin was kind enough to talk with me about general matters. No specific issue was discussed, he reiterated.

Concerning press reports that generals on active duty would voluntarily resign, Piotti said that he learned about this through the media. Regarding promotions within the Army, he pointed out that they are being considered by the respective performance evaluation panels and that they will be submitted to the constitutional authorities. Concerning a possible reorganization of the Armed Forces, he said that the issue should be dealt with exclusively by the president of the nation.

After remarking that he had an excellent impression of the president-elect, Piotti said that he would brief Army Commander Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides on what was discussed during the meeting with the president-elect.

For his part, Air Force Secretary General Brigadier Alberto Simari said that the president-elect had made an excellent impression on him and that the Air Force had always had an excellent impression of him.

After meeting with Alfonsin, Simari noted that the purpose of his visit was to convey the greetings of the Air Force commander. He added that they did not discuss the reorganization of the Air Force and denied press reports that he was to bring a folder with promotions, because that matter falls under the jurisdiction of congress and it would be inappropriate to do that because the decision must be made by the president-elect. [sentence as heard] Simari pointed out that any reorganization of the Armed Forces must be carefully considered and that the Armed Forces will obey the decisions of the constitutional authorities. He also reported that Defense Minister-designate Raul Borras did not attend the meeting, contrary to what had been announced.

Navy Secretary General Rear Admiral Joaquin Gomez also visited President-elect Raul Alfonsin. Gomez said that he came to convey the greetings of the Navy commander in chief to the president-elect.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA VISITS TO DISCUSS PEACE PLANS

PA112110 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Article by Paul Gutierrez]

[Text] Bogota -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, is expected here today. He will meet with President Belisario Betancur to analyze the Sandinist peace proposals presented to the Contadora Group, which is comprised of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama. Commander Ortega met in Mexico City with President Miguel de la Madrid, and in Managua with U.S. roving ambassador Richard Stone for the same purpose. The Nicaraguan Government's document, to be delivered to President Betancur today, outlines the legal bases for guaranteeing peace and security in Central America, which can be summarized as follows:

1. A draft treaty to guarantee peace and security for the United States and Nicaragua.

2. A peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty between the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua.

3. A plan to help find a peaceful solution for the Salvadoran armed conflict.

4. A draft of a general treaty for the maintenance of peace, security, and relations of friendship and cooperation between the Central American republics.

Arrival Comments Eye Contadora

PA112254 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2020 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Interview with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; by unidentified reporters on his arrival at El Dorado International Airport in Bogota, Colombia -- recorded relay]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] First of all, I would like to greet the Colombian people. We believe that the peoples of Latin America are one people. We wish to recognize the efforts being made by Colombia -- through President Belisario Betancur -- to achieve a political solution to the problems affecting Central America.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I believe that the Contadora Group has great strength, international support, and moral authority. It plays an important role [words indistinct]. Contadora is held in high esteem -- particularly in the United States -- by the U.S. press, the U.S. Congress, and among U.S. intellectuals. This privileged position has also been demonstrated at the various Latin American forums and among the peoples and governments of Latin America. It has been acknowledged by those European governments friendly with the U.S. Government, but not necessarily agreeing with its interventionist policy. All these governments are concerned, since any act of intervention in Central America would be an attack on world peace.

[Reporter] Do you think the United Nations might possibly reduce the strength of the Contadora Group?

[Ortega] No. When Nicaragua raised the issue of Central America at the United Nations, it did so to strengthen the efforts being made by the Contadora Group. This was clearly stated in the Nicaraguan proposal.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the statements made by Cuban President Fidel Castro regarding support for Nicaragua should there be any movement of U.S. troops off the Nicaraguan coasts?

[Ortega] I have to say that the defense of Nicaragua rests primarily on Nicaraguans.

[Reporter] Do you intend to ask President Betancur to serve as a special mediator -- particularly with the United States?

[Ortega] We will make that request to the Contadora Group. We are asking the governments which form the Group -- in Colombia's case we are asking President Betancur -- to make an extra effort to stop this campaign of aggression and to strengthen the path of a political solution to our problems.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I would like to say that Nicaragua has never torpedoed the Contadora Group. Indeed, Nicaragua is the country which has shown the most willingness and flexibility in its talks with the Contadora Group. Nicaragua was also the first country to sign the Group's Document of Objectives.

Ortega Comments After Talks

PA121332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 12 Nov 83

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 11 Nov (EFE) -- Nicaragua does not want war with any Central American country, "much less with the United States," because that is not the solution demanded by the peoples of the region. Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, stated this here today, adding that his government has a peace-loving spirit, as it has demonstrated before the Contadora Group, where it has submitted several proposals containing formulas to obtain a definite solution to the problems of Central America. After meeting with Colombian President Betancur today, Ortega said that "we drew the attention of the presidents of the Contadora Group to the serious situation existing in Central America, particularly in Nicaragua, and to the need to find some extraordinary measures that will aid in controlling the threat of intervention." He rejected the possibility of more aid from Cuba to its Armed Forces, affirming that "Nicaragua's defense rests fundamentally on the Nicaraguans." "We believe that in Nicaragua there are sufficient hands, will, and determination to take up rifles; we have a surplus of hands, but are lacking in rifles," he said.

Betancur Notes Meeting

PA122338 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[President Belisario Betancur's statement after meeting with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, on 11 November 1983 in Bogota, Colombia -- recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Betancur] Undoubtedly, as he said, his tour is within the framework of the Contadora Group spirit.

In addition, as we all know, a very significant event has just taken place at the United Nations -- the final vote in the general debate of the Central American situation. The final resolution was unanimously approved. This [word indistinct] formula was reached following consultations by the Contadora Group to coordinate various points of view, mediation with European, African, Asian, and Latin American groups, and, of course, mediation with the parties interested in the Central American problems. Please forgive me for not giving you more information, but in reality....

[Unidentified reporter -- interrupting] One question, Mr President: Commander Ortega and the Nicaraguan delegation have insisted that the Contadora Group expedite its political work in view of an imminent U.S. invasion. How could the Contadora Group speed up its work?

[Betancur] The Contadora Group foreign ministers will be meeting in Washington next week. Despite his health problems, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo will be traveling to Washington next Tuesday with the purpose of (?polishing) the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives, which contains overall recommendations to resolve the Central American situation, as well as specific recommendations of a bilateral nature regarding problems between specific countries. This is all I can say now. All that is left is looking into the crystal ball, crossing our fingers, and hoping for the [word indistinct] restoration of peace in the Central American and Caribbean region. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON INCIDENT WITH UK

PA101420 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bogota -- Diplomatic relations between Colombia and the United Kingdom are currently undergoing differences that the two countries' Foreign Ministries will try to correct, as was indicated in an official communique justifying Colombia's stand on a visit to Bogota by Baroness [name indistinct] Young, which was not forthcoming. On the subject, the Presidency's Information and Press Secretariat has issued the following communique:

A few weeks ago the British Foreign Secretariat announced through its embassy in Bogota that Lady Young, deputy foreign secretary, would undertake a tour of South American countries in November. On 29 September, the British High Court, disregarding current rules on diplomatic immunity, ordered that the Colombian Embassy's accounts in London be frozen for alleged nonpayment of bills for products [elementos] that the Defense Ministry, through the Colombian military attache in the United Kingdom, ordered from (?Alcohol, Ltd) in February 1980. As a result, the Colombian Government protested to the Foreign Office in notes dated 6 and 25 October, asking the British Government to help to normalize the situation. Following these incidents, various British media disseminated critical and, in some cases, offensive reports about our country. In light of this, the Colombian Government informed the British Foreign Secretariat through official channels that it was advisable that Mrs Young's visit be delayed until better conditions were present. Thus, the planned visit to Colombia was not carried out. In notes exchanged by the British and Colombian foreign ministries, it is clearly stated that the actions taken against the Colombian Embassy in London are an unfortunate incident that will soon be overcome, and the hope is expressed that they will not affect the two countries' relations.

As is known, [name indistinct] resorted to British justice to demand payment of a $62,000 bill for sophisticated security equipment that was supposed to have been used during a guerrilla group's occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in 1980. The Colombian Government rejected this demand, noting that the material proved inadequate and very costly and that it was returned to London.

VIOLENCE ESCALATES AROUND LIMA; ELECTIONS HELD

PY111822 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 11 Nov (AFP) -- A wave of violence hit Lima last night when terrorists unleashed simultaneous attacks against the Honduran and U.S. Embassies, against a military garrison, against three high tension towers, against a government building, and against private businesses only 72 hours before the municipal elections scheduled for Sunday.

While this was happening, another subversive group took advantage of the blackout in some Lima sectors to launch a simultaneous attack against the Armisa Company, which supplies guns to the police. The subversives took submachineguns, rifles, revolvers of different calibers, and ammunition. It was also reported that the subversive attacks caused damage and that two people were slightly injured.

In a different attack carried out yesterday, Sinnning Path terrorists killed the governor (political authority) of Chiara district, located in the Ayacucho Province, in the presence of his wife and children. In Cusco, 1,000 km southeast of Lima, a subversive group attacked the radio station El Sur del Peru, and after overpowering the station operator proceeded to broadcast recorded messages alluding to the armed struggle.

The night of terror in Lima started at 2015 (0115 GMT) when subversives carried out simultaneous dynamite attacks against three high-tension towers, located on the outskirts of Lima. One of these towers was completely destroyed, while two others were damaged.

The synchronized terrorist actions continued with a dynamite attack on the officers of the Honduran Embassy, situated in the San Isidro district, which caused serious damage to the furniture on the ground and first floors. No one was injured, as the ambassador and the diplomatic officials were not in their offices when the attack took place.

Another bomb was thrown at the U.S. Embassy, on the outskirts of the capital. The bomb was later defused by police experts. The police have also reported that Shining Path terrorists, disguised as policemen and using two stolen Land Rover pickups and an ambulance, attacked La Polvora Army Barracks and the Zarate police station with submachinegun fire on the outskirts of Lima, but there have been no reports of injuries. Minor attacks were also made against the Berckemeyer Importing Company and the Navy Ministry, and several bombs exploded in various parts of the Peruvian capital.

The only two cases of injuries were reported as having been caused by the destruction of the high-tension pylons, when the wires fell on top of a vehicle in which two people were sitting.

PPC Branch Bombed

PY131850 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Nov (EFE) -- One policeman killed, another wounded, and damages in branches of political parties, a bank, and a prison are the result of several terrorist attacks in Lima tonight just a few hours before the beginning of municipal elections in Peru.

The subversives, who were apparently hooded, attacked the Popular Christian Party [PPC] branch of the Miraflores district in this capital, killing one policeman and wounding another. Five bombs destroyed the door and a balcony of another PPC branch.

The branch of Popular Action of the Lince district was also attacked. The terrorists shot a policeman, but it is not known whether he was killed or wounded.

Shining Path Calls Strike

PY131935 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Ayacucho, 12 Nov (AFP) -- A near total stoppage was recorded today in this Andean city as the people complied, probably out of fear, with an order for a general strike made by the Maoist Shining Path group.

A few stores that opened their doors in the morning closed them again in the afternoon upon receiving threatening messages. The business and transport sectors did not work. Moreover, the aviation companies suspended their flights from Lima to avoid sabotage.

Subversive elements hoisted red flags on the antennas of Radio La Voz de Huamanga and Radio Ayacucho. They also dynamited a house which was functioning as the office of the electrical company.

Shining Path, the terrorist group that has focused its subversive action on Ayacucho, 757 km southeast of Lima, has ordered a general strike beginning today and running until Monday so as to sabotage the municipal elections which will be held tomorrow, Sunday, throughout Peru.

Havana on Candidate Withdrawal

PA092244 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] A group of unidentified, armed assailants has killed a police officer in Cerro de Pasco, Peru. It has also been made known that another group in Cuzco wounded a second police officer. In both cases the officers were unarmed. In Ayacucho, another group killed an Army captain and a soldier. Meanwhile, Lima's EL DIARIO MARKA has reported that 46 potential candidates from several political parties -- including the ruling party -- have refused to run in the municipal elections scheduled for this Sunday, because they have received death threats from the secret armed groups that operate in Peru.

Police To Guard Elections

PY121542 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Second Vice President Javier Alva Orlandini has urged Peruvians to denounce those who are striving to create an atmosphere of violence in the country. He also stated that the armed and police forces will effectively safeguard tomorrow's elections. He added that the Interior Ministry has adopted all the necessary measures so that all citizens throughout the country may vote on Sunday in complete safety. Alva Orlandini said that the Armed Forces will enforce all the proper measures to guarantee public order in keeping with the law and that they will be present in all those places where there are voting tables.

Elections Begin

PY131918 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1640 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Municipal elections began today in Peru under strict security measures after a bloody night in Lima, which saw terrorist commandoes kill three policemen.

There are 40,778 polling places for the 7.5 million potential voters who will cast their votes in the second municipal elections held in Peru since the reestablishment of congressional democracy in 1980, after 12 years of military rule.

There have been no reports of incidents since the beginning, of the elections in Lima at 0800 local time (1300 GMT), nor have there been in the other main Peruvian cities. The Peruvian capital last night suffered a number of attacks by the "Shining Path" terrorist group, the results of which were three Civil Guards killed and one wounded, and four other persons also wounded. The policemen were killed when the terrorists attacked with explosives and firearms a headquarters of the "Christian Popular Party" [PPC] and an office of the ruling "Popular Action Party." The PPC an ally of the ruling party and has two ministers in the cabinet.

Climate of 'Fear'

PY132045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1627 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The Peruvians began to vote this morning to elect mayors and councilmen in the 1,517 municipal districts of the country within a climate marked by fear of the terrorist acts perpetrated by the Maoist-Marxist-Leninist Shining Path group, which last night alarmed a large part of the country with a wave of attacks that has frightened an important percentage of voters away from the ballot boxes.

The main absences from the polling stations were the poll watchers, who were threatened by Shining Path when they announced in Huamanga, capital of Ayacucho Department in the southeastern part of the country, that they would blow up the ballot boxes with which the government is attempting to thwart the popular uprising.

In contrast to previous elections, very few people appeared at the polling stations, and there were no longer lines of earlybirds wishing to fulfill their obligations and then free the remainder of Sunday for their entertainment. Moreover, no one wanted to be heading the line at the polling stations, because the law foresees tht if the poll watchers are absent from any polling stations, the first three voters are forced to replace those who are absent, which means that for approximately 12 hours these persons will be unable to move due to strict military security.

The first reports from the interior reflect the same climate as in Lima, although Shining Path has managed to paralyze Ayacucho Department, where the elections are not functioning because the people have been complying with a terrorist ultimatum not to take to the streets as of yesterday, Saturday, until tomorrow, Monday. Even the aviation companies, threatened by the terrorists, have suspended their flights to Ayacucho for security reasons, according to communiques released through radio and television stations.

Military patrols, armed vehicles, and a notable display of police security in Lima give the impression of a military occupation, and any citizen who innocently walks with a package, a sports bag, or a briefcase is checked both by soldiers and by uniformed or plainclothes policemen who check their contents. The few automobiles circulating are often stopped, forcing the dirvers to open the trunks to verify what they are carrying.

By midmorning, the public transport system -- buses, taxis, etc., which began working normally early in the morning -- was practically paralyzed, which made the mobilization of voters even more difficult. However, by 1000 local time (1500 GMT), there had been no reports on any violent incidents.

Elections 'Normal' in Ayacucho

PY132126 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2036 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE) -- The police have reported that municipal elections are being held today in Ayacucho with no more incidents since the four bomb explosions on the outskirts of the city, which has been violently disturbed for 3 and 1/2 years by terrorism. The report stated that the attacks did not interfere with the elections in Huamanga Province, where the city of Ayacucho is located, and that the elections were held normally in the Provinces of Lucanas and Parinacochas.

These are the only provinces in Ayacucho Department where elections were held. The elections were suspended in the Provinces of Cangallo, Huanta, Victor Fajardo, and La Mar due to the resignation of candidates or because there were no candidates. The bombs that exploded on the outskirts of Ayacucho were located near the Belen neighborhood.

A Lima television station has reported that a dynamite bomb went off in the city of Tarma, Junin Department, east of Lima, without causing any damage. The same source has reported a bomb went off at the San Martin de Porres private university, although the police have not revealed this.

AP Seen as Underdog

PY132140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0830 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE) -- Four parties are regarded as favorites in the municipal elections being held today, in which 7.5 million voters will elect their mayors and councilmen. Peruvians older than 18 will elect mayors in approximately 1,700 municipal districts and will give a new 3-year term to their legislators.

The Marxist United Left [IU], regarded the favorite by the latest polls, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], of the Democratic Left, the conservative Popular Christian Party [PPC], and the ruling party "Popular Action" [AP] will dispute for the votes of the people.

According to the polls, the voters' interests are focused on these political parties and very few percentages are given to other political groups and to the independent groups which are also disputing the mayorships.

The candidates for mayor of Lima are: Alfonso Barrantes for IU; Alfredo Marnechea for APRA; Ricardo Amiel for the PPC; and Alfonso Grados for AP, although the latter, according to the polls, is out of the race.

AP, which in the general elections had won with more than 45 percent of the votes, received less votes in the 1980 municipal elections, and the predictions at present are not at all favorable to this party.

Ayacucho Winner Reported

PY140005 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Ayacucho, 13 Nov (AFP) -- According to unofficial results 2 hours after the closing of the voting, the National Integration Party [Partido de Integracion Nacional -- PADIN, of the center] won the municipal elections in this city agitated by the terrorism of Shing Path.

Headed by Deputy Miguel Angel Mufarech, who a few months ago abandoned the Popular Christian Party [PPC], PADIN, whose candidate was Leonor Zamora, received 4,173 votes with 148 polling stations reporting, leaving so few stations to be counted now that they will not change the current trend.

Zamora, who played an opposition role better than the candidate of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], left the second place to the latter with 3,057 votes, and the third place to the government candidate with 1,575 votes. There were 6,010 voided votes and 712 blank votes.

IU Wins in Lima

PY140230 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 0130 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Now we have reports from Lima:

[Begin relay from Lima] According to reliable sources, Alfonso Barrantes of the United Left [IU] is the virtual winner in Lima. Thus, he is the new mayor of the metropolitan council. [end relay]

Thus, it has been confirmed in Lima what our colleagues of Radio Callao have told us, that Alfonso Barrantes was in a very good position to win the elections by 1600, following the vote tally of several polling stations. The Public Opinion Program [Peruana de Opinion Publica] has just reported that the IU has won in Lima.

SCHWALB COMMENTS ON 13 NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

PY141257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government tonight took calmly the defeat it sustained in the municipal elections.

Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb has told newsmen that the government respects "the people's verdict."

Asked whether the victory of the Marxist left in Lima and of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] virtually everywhere else in the country will have an impact on the 1985 general election, Schwalb said: "We do not know what will happen in that election."

Schwalb said he did not believe the results of this election should be considered a judgment on the administration of the ruling Popular Action party since 1980.

Schwalb said the government will support those municipal officials elected by both the Marxist United Left and APRA in accordance with the law. He added that democracy has emerged as the winner of this election and that "nothing extraordinary has happened here."

He concluded by expressing his satisfaction over the fact that the election was held despite "those individuals who attempted to prevent it," alluding to the "Shining Path' terrorists.

POLICE ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON 9 NOV DEMONSTRATION

PY102342 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] It has been confirmed that 275 persons were detained and 1 injured during the incidents that occurred in Montevideo last night. The official police communique states:

In the face of the rallies and marches that had been planned to be held on 18 July Avenue which had been extensively advertised through leaflets and which had been banned as was widely reported through a government communique, and upon learning that such rallies and marches would be staged anyway, the Montevideo police chief adopted the following security measures early yesterday afternoon: 1) Removal of all vechicles parked in the area selected for holding the demostration; 2) Notificiation to shopowners on 18 July Avenue, warning them of the impending risks; 3) Traffic detours starting at 1800, as well as the deployment of a large number of policemen; 4) The office of the police chief duly notified those identified as responsible for staging the demonstration that it had been banned. Through these precautionary measures, the police sought to avoid the consequences that such demonstrations can entail due to reckless violence, as happened recently.

The official communique goes on to say that the main incidents occurred at 2000 at the intersection of Minas Street and 18 July Avenue, where small groups stopped and instigated pedestrians to join the demonstration. This led to police intervention. At first, the police tried to dissuade the demonstrators but in view of their growing number -- they totalled approximately 2,000 -- the police reiterated their call for commonsense. This caused the number of demonstrators to decrease to some 800 people, who persisted in their attempt to disrupt public order. Therefore, 275 persons were arrested. One of the detainees, a man, sustained a slight injury as a result of the clashes that took place.

The police communique, which bears No 30, reports that the detainees will be identified, questioned, and handed over to the courts.

252 Demonstrators Released

PY111535 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that 252 of the 275 persons who were arrested as a result of the student-labor demonstration held yesterday in Uruguay were released tonight after appearing in the civil courts. However, Felipe Michellini, son of former Senator Zelmar Michellini who was killed in Argentina in 1976, is among those still under arrest.

This afternoon, political, student, union, and community circles repudiated the repression unleashed during the demonstration and appointed a representative to meet with the Montevideo chief of police. In the last few hours, groups of parents gathered in the vicinity of the Granaderos guard headquarters to demand the release of their sons who are being held in that buidling. ICFTUO [International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations] representatives, who had also tried to meet with the Montevideo police chief, have also expressed concern for those who are under arrest.

The demonstration, which had been officially prohibited and which political circles have called the most bitter demonstration in the last decade, involved about 3,000 people who were confronted by a spectacular security apparatus.

Havana Notes 'Violent Repression'

PA102103 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] One person was killed, 70 were injured, and more than 600 were arrested in the wake of the violent police repression unleashed by the Uruguayan military regime against a mass demonstration demanding work, freedom, wage increases, and amnesty. The mounted police were mobilized within a few hours and moved against the 3,000 people who -- in defiance of an official ban -- staged a rally at the national university and marched toward 18 July Avenue, Montevideo's main street, to express their rejection of the military dictatorship.

The methods used to disperse the demonstrators, the most violent to be employed since the military took power in Uruguay, were described as criminal by Luis Hierro Gambardella leader of the Colorado Party. Zelmar Lissardi and Tito Lapenna, correspondents for U.S. and French news agencies, respectively, were beaten and arrested. Their cameras were also confiscated prior to their release. Last night's march ended a nationwide protest by unions which had been marked by 10-minute work stoppages during each shift. The protest was organized by the Inter-Union Workers Plenum [PIT], which is made up of more than 60 labor unions that are not recognized by the Uruguayan military regime.

UK EMBASSY DENIES MAKING OFFER TO PAY DEBT

PY111117 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The British Embassy has denied reports that the UK Government has offered to pay Uruguay's foreign debt in return for permission for UK planes to land in Uruguayan territory on their way to the Falklands. A high-ranking embassy official told Radio Carve that the reports are totally false and groundless. He also recalled that a few days ago, after presenting his credentials, UK Ambassador Charles Wallace said that the recent landing of two UK planes in Uruguayan territory was an emergency case that set no precedent.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA VISITS, MEETS PRESIDENT

PA112105 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1932 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Caracas, 11 Nov (EFE) -- After meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today said in Caracas that an invasion of Nicaragua "is imminent."

Ortega arrived at the Simon Bolivar International Airport in Maiquetia at 1230 GMT. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto. They immediately went to the presidential summer home, La Guzmania, where they met with President Herrera Campins for 3 hours and 10 minutes. After the meeting, Ortega denounced the existence "of a U.S. military encirclement in which Honduras and Costa Rica are participating."

"Nicaragua is on a war footing, and all Nicaraguan citizens have been alerted to the situation," Ortega stated.

For his part, President Herrera termed the current situation in Central America "very grave." However, he expressed the hope that through the Contadora Group's peace-seeking efforts and the OAS meeting in Washington on Sunday, "a path for solving this situation may be found." He indicated that Venezuela is making major efforts in the search for peace through the proposals to be presented at the meeting on Sunday by Foreign Minister Zambrano Velasco.

At the end of the meeting, the junta coordinator and foreign minister of Nicaragua went to the airport to depart for Bogota, where they will be received by President Belisario Betancur.

Ortega Discusses U.S.

PA131423 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, logically denounced yesterday the preparations for a U.S. invasion of our country. The military cordon around Nicaragua is closing in; all that is missing is an order from the United States for the invasion to take place. This statement was made by Commander Ortega to reporters at the conclusion of a 3-hour meeting with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins at La Guzmania presidential house. Commander Ortega also charged that there are 5,000 U.S. soldiers in Honduras, and that U.S. warships are off Nicaraguan coasts, while U.S. spy planes violate his homeland's airspace. The Nicaraguan leader stressed: In the face of a U.S. invasion, the people are preparing to confront the situation with a national war. An invasion would be the third experienced by Nicaragua, and it must be stopped.

He also said that Nicaragua is holding talks with the Contadora Group to avoid intervention. He mentioned his recent talks with Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador for Central America, saying that the most important aspect of his meeting with the U.S. official is that it is clear that the situation of pressure continues in the military area and that there are no factors for detente in sight. Nicaragua, Commander Ortega added, wants peace. Our people are not warmongers, but we have dignity, we love our homeland, and, therefore, we are mobilizing against the invasion. Of course, he added, we will not defeat the invasion in a few days or in the usual manner, but every day U.S. soldiers will fall, and someday they will have to withdraw. The Nicaraguan leader said general elections in Nicaragua have been scheduled for 1985, but that the pressure to which his homeland is being subjected must be taken into account.

Herrera Comments

PA121705 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Statement by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, after his meeting with Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at La Guzmania presidential house on 11 November 1983 -- recorded]

[Text] We have repeatedly said that there are various elements of conflict in Central America that are hanging over this community. We must therefore make every possible effort to prevent a confrontation, in order to guarantee and secure peace. In this sense, Venezuela, as part of the Contadora Group, and as a sovereign country, has always followed a very [word indistinct] and consistent line, in accordance with our foreign policy, which is based in the principles of Latin American (?unity), defense of human rights, and solidarity [words indistinct] by the Liberator Simon Bolivar. We will spare no effort in trying to consolidate a just and equitable peace. There is always room for hope. We refrain from making gloomy predictions, as we have great hopes that there will be enough (?common sense) to realize that we would all lose with an (?armed) confrontation.

Ortega Departs

PA111926 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, met this morning in Caracas, Venezuela with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. The meeting, held at the presidential summer residence at the Maputo beach resort, 60 km from Caracas, was also attended by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Venezuela Roberto Leal, and Venezuelan Ambassador to the OAS Augusto Montealegre. After meeting with the Venezuelan president, Ortega left for Bogota, where he will meet with Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Commander Ortega is touring the Contadora Group countries. The Contadora Group is slated to meet Sunday in Washington.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES AID TO GRENADA

PA101807 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Venezuela is in a position to help Grenada train officers and troops, Defense Minister Major General Humberto Alcalde Alvarez stated today. This would naturally depend on whether the new government of the island requested it, and whether the Venezuelan president accepted the request. Alcalde Alvarez's comments on Venezuelan military support were based on the need to form a new security system in Grenada, since the existing system on the island was overtaken by the recent incidents. "Venezuela has rendered such assistance under other circumstances to Caribbean and Central American countries," he announced.

The Venezuelan minister termed "feasible" the lending of military assistance to Grenada, a country which is, he said, "worthy of our consideration and highest national interest in light of its proximity to our coast." He affirmed that the new democratic government in Grenada "will require the utmost support from friendly democratic countries to strengthen its position."

"Venezuela has a big responsibility because of its democratic tradition and its influence in the region. I am certain that both the national government and the country's democratic institutions will support the Government of Grenada," he said in conclusion.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY STONE MEETS WITH DE LA MADRID

FL102219 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1855 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy to Central America, met today with President Miguel de la Madrid to discuss the regional situation. The Directorate of Social Communication of the Republic reported that they also discussed Stone's recent activities and efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve detente and avert the danger of war in Central America.

The same official source stated that the meeting between Stone and the Mexican president was cordial, lasted 1 hour, and was held at Los Pinos official residence. The Mexican secretary of foreign affairs, Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, and U.S. Ambassador John Gavin also attended the meeting.

Press dispatches from Managua state that Richard Stone will leave today for Nicaragua to meet with high officials of that country.

DANIEL ORTEGA ARRIVES TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT

FL101945 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1925 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, arrived today in Mexico for a lightning 6-hour visit to meet with President Miguel de la Madrid.

Ortega's arrival coincides with the visit of Richard Stone, U.S. special envoy in Central America, to Mexico. Stone met today with President Miguel de la Madrid.

The departure of the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta is set for 1500 [2100 GMT].

Talks With De la Madrid

FL102155 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2023 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid met at noon today with the coordinator of Nicaragua's governing junta, Daniel Ortega, who arrived in this capital a few hours earlier.

During the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, the two chiefs of government discussed the situation in Central America and the progress made by the Contadora Group in its efforts to find a peaceful, negotiated solution to the conflicts in the region.

Discusses U.S. 'Threat'

PA110013 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2218 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has just met with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid in Mexico City.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra declared that the United States is taking specific steps to invade Nicaragua, just as it did in the case of Grenada.

Commander Ortega issued the statement following his meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid. Commander Ortega said: I explained to President De la Madrid the way in which these activities are being conducted and pointed out that they are leading to an invasion which would endanger world peace.

We must also mention that Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra informed us that the purpose of his visit to Mexico was to inform the Contadora Group and the presidents of those nations which comprise the Group about the true situation currently prevailing in Nicaragua and the very real threat that our country may be invaded.

Holds Press Conference

FL110104 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0015 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaragua is preparing for an imminent U.S. military invasion, Commander Daniel Ortega, member of Nicaragua's Junta for the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction, asserted here today.

During a press conference held after meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid at Los Pinos official residence, Comdr Daniel Ortega stated that the particular elements indicating an invasion are present -- the U.S. military presence in the Central American region surrounding Nicaragua, an increase in the number of troops on Honduran territory, military maneuvers in Costa Rica, men-of-war sailing off the waters adjacent to Nicaraguan territory, and a concentration of Honduran Army troops on the border.

Ortega Saavedra noted that there is concern throughout the world that the United States is moving toward an intervention in Central America. He said President De La Madrid was receptive and willing to continue efforts to avert a military intervention in the region and to find a political solution, as the Contadora Group is demanding.

After stressing that the United States is pressuring the Central American governments to request support and thus destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, he said Nicaragua is making efforts to strengthen its domestic and foreign policies and is trying to observe a nonaligned foreign policy, which is threatened by the attitude of the present U.S. Administration.

In reiterating Nicaragua's confidence in and support for the efforts of the Contadora Group, he ratified his country's willingness to conduct a dialogue and a peaceful negotiation.

He stated that Mexico plays a leadership role in Latin America along with other nations and is one of the most important states in the region, which gives special importance to its attempts to avoid a worsening military situation and an armed intervention by the United States.

When he commented on the Grenada invasion, he stated that the invasion confirmed the fact that U.S. policy puts the safety of mankind in danger because, with the same ease that it can invade a country like Nicaragua, it can unleash a nuclear attack.

Commander Ortega Saavedra stressed the fact that Nicaragua does not base its military defense on foreign troops for advisers. He stated that only economic aid for national reconstruction has been received from the USSR. He explained that this aid is used for hydroelectric and agricultural development, pointing out that his country receives pluralistic aid and that this is what the United States does not want.

He stated that Nicaragua has neither been expelled nor resigned from CONDECA, and that the meetings held by the Armies of Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala are being directed by the United States as screens to justify U.S. military intervention.

At the press conference, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto pointed out that while the Contadora process of dialogue and a search for peaceful solutions to the conflict is making slow progress, the anti-Contadora process of antidialogue and militarism that is trying to impose its will by force of arms is progressing faster and faster.

Managua Reports Meeting

PA130328 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexico stated clearly yesterday that a direct or indirect armed intervention against Nicaragua similar to the Grenadian intervention must be avoided at all cost. Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid met in his Los Pinos home with Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and with Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador for Central America. Following the meeting Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda gave a press conference at the Foreign Secretariat. The Mexican foreign secretary said that the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the charges regarding an imminent invasion of Nicaragua were discussed during the meeting. Sepulveda said specifically that regarding the existent parallels between the Grenadian and Nicaraguan cases, President De la Madrid told the two parties that a direct or indirect armed intervention against Nicaragua must be avoided at all cost.

Communique Issued

PA110328 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0143 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat in Mexico City; dated 11 November; read by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor -- recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Secretariat reports that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid today received Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, who is on a private visit to our country. Their meeting was also attended by Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

The visit of the Nicaraguan head of state is one of a series of visits that [words indistinct]. During the next few days he will also visit the presidents of Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela -- the countries which comprise the Contadora Group -- in order to brief them on the grave situation faced by Nicaragua. This situation is the result of an increase in armed actions against its territorial integrity -- which in turn endangers the country's peace and sovereignty.

During their talks, President De la Madrid and Commander Ortega examined several pressing issues in order to counter the worsening of tension and to halt armed actions through an end to hostilities. They also sought to promote a climate of confidence that will allow all to advance -- within the framework of the Contadora Group -- in the negotiation of formulas to achieve security and stability for all countries in the region.

The Foreign Secretariat also states that Mr Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador for Central America, met today with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Ambassador Stone's visit to Mexico is part of a tour which he began on 3 November and which has taken him through the Contadora and Central American countries.

During their meeting, which took place in Los Pinos [presidential residence], the Central American situation was analyzed. Specific formulas designed to solve the area's grave problems were also examined.

It was emphasized that there exists an urgent need to point out that the heightened violence and the [words indistinct] which in recent weeks have deepened tension and moved the crisis toward an armed confrontation in Central America.

During the two audiences granted by President De la Madrid, the Mexican executive branch reaffirmed its pledge to [words indistinct] toward the conflicts in Central America, and repeated that only through respect for the fundamental rules which govern coexistence among nations, such as the prohibition of direct or indirect intervention, the proscription of the use of force, popular self-determination, and the peaceful resolution of disputes will nations be able to achieve the peace, security, democracy, economic and social development, and social justice demanded by the peoples of Central America.

Within this context, they stressed that the work of the Contadora Group has sought to apply these principles to a real situation, through the establishment of bases for political understanding that can be translated into specific actions and commitments.

Mexico has declared that as a matter of urgency, the Central American governments must fulfill -- in an immediate and thorough way -- the political commitments they assumed through the Document of Objectives, to which they subscribed before the meeting held in Panama on 9 September.

Mexico has also insisted on the importance of having other states with interests in and ties to the region contribute to detente and abstain from taking actions which hinder the peace process.

Mexico affirmed that it is necessary to clearly and specifically state, in the actions of all governments involved in the regional situation, the will to achieve peace. Our government has insisted on the need for the countries of Central America to conclude agreements that will curb the rash arms buildup, ban the establishment of foreign military bases or any form of foreign military interference, prevent the territory of certain states from being used as points of development for political and military actions that seek to destabilize other states, and proscribe all types of aggression or interference in the internal affairs of any country in the area.

The audiences granted by the president of the republic to the coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and to the U.S. ambassador for Central America are indicative of the Mexican Government's interest in making an efficient political and diplomatic contribution to the achievement of peace in Central America.

Havana Reports Visit, Talks

FL111400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said in Mexico City that the concrete elements of a U.S. invasion of his country are now in effect. Ortega added that for that reason, Nicaragua is preparing itself to confront an imminent military invasion by the United States.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid received the coordinator of the Nicaraguan governing junta. In a 2-hour meeting, the two heads of government considered the situation in Central America and the progress of the measures carried out by the Contadora Group.

Ortega said that the concrete elements that indicate an imminent intervention in his country are the U.S. military presence in Central America surrounding Nicaragua and the increase in the number of troops in Honduran territory. He also pointed out the military maneuvers in Costa Rica, warships in waters adjacent to Nicaraguan territory, and the concentration of Honduran Army troops in the border region.

Ortega reiterated that Nicaragua has given its full confidence and support to the Contadora Group's measures. He stated his country's inclination toward dialogue and peaceful negotiation.

Ortega also referred to De la Madrid's receptiveness and disposition to continue efforts to avoid military intervention in the area.

Regarding the U.S. intervention in Grenada, Ortega said that it confirms how the U.S. policy endangers mankind because it can lead the United States, with equal facility, to invade another country or push the button to activate an atomic weapon.

The Mexican Government stated clearly that a direct or indirect intervention in Nicaragua like the recent one in Grenada should be avoided at all cost.

President Miguel de la Madrid met with Comdr Daniel Ortega and then with U.S. special envoy for Central America, Richard Stone, after which Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda gave a press conference at the Foreign Secretariat. Sepulveda said that there was no direct contact in Mexico City between Stone and Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega and that the two would talk during the U.S. envoy's visit to Managua.

The Mexican foreign minister also reported that Ortega's trip to Mexico is part of a series of visits the Nicaraguan leader will make in the next few days to the presidents of Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, countries that belong to the Contadora Group.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT REJECTS HONDURAN STATEMENTS

PA132331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat today sent a reply to the Honduran Government reiterating its foreign policy principles, citing the recent UN resolution on Central America as "definite proof" that its policy is objective. The Mexican reply was prompted by a note delivered by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica to the Mexican ambassador in Tegucigalpa. According to the Honduran note Mexico is "biased" toward Nicaragua, and this hinders the efforts of the Contadora Group and the UN debate on Central America.

The Mexican reply, released to the press today, states that "Mexico's active efforts to attain peace and international security should not surprise anyone." They "have yielded optimum results" because "the unanimous approval of the UN resolution confirms the Contadora Group's efforts, granting it definite support."

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat states that "this success can hardly be labeled a hindrance to the Contadora Group's efforts. On the contrary, the support expressed by 158 countries must be regarded as proof of international trust in the Group. This support strengthens efforts to solve the crisis in Central America."

The reply states: "We must add that a country's objectivity in analyzing international affairs and adopting political guidelines should not be identified as indifference in the face of the delicate problems in Central America which negatively affect peace and security."

Referring to the Honduran position, the reply states that "it would be a serious mistake to conclude that impartiality equals political paralysis."

The Mexican Foreign Secretariat also mentioned commitments by the Central American countries and the Contadora Group, among them "to prevent the use of their territory by or grant military or logistic support to persons, organizations, or groups seeking to destabilize Central American governments."

The reply states that the Contadora Group's effectiveness "depends on strict compliance with and good faith in the political commitments by the interested countries."

The reply was released as Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda departed for Washington to attend an OAS and a Contadora Group meeting.

DEPUTY ANNOUNCES LEGISLATIVE VISIT TO NICARAGUA

FL121646 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1430 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Deputy Luis Daton Rodriguez has announced that a group of Mexican legislators will visit Nicaragua from 15 to 19 November to review the conditions threatening that country's security and territorial integrity.

Daton, who is also chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee, warned that from current conditions, a confrontation as lamentable and bloody as the Vietnam war could result.

USSR ENVOY DENIES U.S. INTEREST IN C.A. SOLUTION

FL111711 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1625 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Rostislav Sergeyev, the Soviet ambassador in this capital, believes that the United States has not demonstrated any interest in a political and peaceful solution for the Central American area. The diplomat, on being asked his opinion on the visit of Richard Stone, the U.S. special ambassador for Central America, refused to make any comment, indicating that nothing was known about Stone's activities here. Sergeyev was interviewed at the opening of the Colombia Forum Exhibition, which has 400 items on show in the city's Museum of Anthropology and History.

BRIEFS

NEW HONDURAN AMBASSADOR -- Mexico City, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Ricardo Pineda, the new Honduran ambassador to Mexico, presented his credentials to President Miguel de la Madrid today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0406 GMT 5 Nov 83 PA]

NICARAGUA'S DANIEL ORTEGA ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA121620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1602 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Panama City, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, arrived at the Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport of this capital a few minutes after 1030 this morning (1530 GMT).

Commander Ortega was greeted at the airport by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, and Government and Justice Minister Carlos Ozores.

De la Espriella, Ortega, and their respective cabinet ministers entered a room at the airport to hold a meeting scheduled to last 1 hour.

The junta coordinator arrived in Panama from Bogota, after a tour which began yesterday in Caracas as a "diplomatic offensive" with the countries that comprise the "Contadora Group" (Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, and Mexico).

Meets With President

PA120426 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0345 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Panama City, 11 Nov (DPA) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, met tonight with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella in the last phase of his lightning 36-hour tour. The series of visits began yesterday when he was received by President Miguel de la Madrid in Mexico City, and continued today when he met with President Luis Herrera Campins in Caracas and with President Belisario Betancur in Bogota.

An official spokesman told DPA that Ortega and De la Espriella analyzed the difficult situation which currently prevails in Central America.

According to the report, Ortega told the Panamanian president -- just as he did the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela in earlier talks -- about "the imminent danger which looms over Nicaragua due to the military fence that has been erected around the country by the United States." Ortega added: "Nicaragua is on the verge of being invaded by U.S. forces from Honduras."

Commander Ortega was accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, while President De la Espriella was joined by Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega.

Ortega and D'Escoto left for Nicaragua immediately after the conclusion of the 2-hour meeting.

It has been announced in Panama City that Ortega's visits to the Contadora Group presidents were undertaken for the purpose of "requesting even greater support from them for Nicaragua, in view of the current situation it is facing."

Holds Press Conference

FAL30309 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Press conference given by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to unidentified reporters following his meeting with Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at Omar Torrijos International Airport; 12 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] [Words indistinct] meeting with President De la Espriella [words indistinct] Contadora countries.

[Ortega] We began a tour of the Contadora Group countries and have met with President De la Espriella to bring him up to date on the situation of aggression experienced by the Nicaraguan people and the real possibility of a U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua. The threat of intervention also involves El Salvador. The U.S. has two targets in Central America: Nicaragua and El Salvador.

[Reporter] Do you feel that the U.S. invasion of Grenada was a warning to Nicaragua?

[Ortega] I believe the invasion of Grenada shows above all that the U.S. interventionist policy has not abated. It confirms the feeling that the U.S. Government is willing to use indiscriminate force in total violation of international law, as it did in Grenada. This, of course, tells us that they can intervene in Nicaragua or anywhere in the world, as they did in Grenada, because the U.S. Administration defends the principle of intervening anywhere in the world.

[Reporter] Do you believe that CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] could be used by the United States to pressure the Nicaraguan Government or in a future invasion?

[Ortega] I would have to say that legally speaking, CONDECA has been distorted. Nicaragua is part of CONDECA; it has not been expelled nor has it resigned from the group. The meetings have been held by a group of countries belonging to CONDECA, and they have met on behalf of CONDECA. Honduras is one of these countries. Honduras is pressuring the Guatemalan and Salvadoran Armies to become involved in actions against Nicaragua which would require U.S. military support and allow for U.S. military intervention.

[Reporter] Commander, what are the signs that the situation has deteriorated in recent days?

[Ortega] I believe the clearest sign is the constant presence of U.S. soldiers [in the area]; more and more soldiers continue arriving in Honduras. Pressures are being placed on neighboring countries to allow stationing of more U.S. soldiers. In the next few days some 7,000 U.S. soldiers will arrive in Honduras. There is a concentration of troops on the border areas with Honduras -- these troops also have Air Force support -- and all this creates a framework that lacks only an excuse or justification to launch an attack against Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Do you believe another meeting between the Honduran and Nicaraguan military chiefs is possible?

[Ortega] We have always said that we are willing to meet with Honduran President Suazo Cordova, General Alvarez Martinez, and the Honduran General Staff to prevent a war. A war in Central America would, above all, affect the Central American people. Mistakes are made during a bombing. What would U.S. bombings do to our cities and territory? Our Central American mothers would sacrifice even more.

AUTHORITIES HOLD SOVIET SHIPMENT OF WEAPONS

PA101700 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Nov 83 pp 40, 24

[Text] Containers numbered 322551-1, 2005786-2, 304225-8, 316283-9, and 006841-2, which arrived at the Port of Cristobal aboard the Soviet merchant ship "Novostrov," have been retained at this port pending a thorough investigation by Panamanian military authorities.

The cargo arrived under a forged Venezuelan document, which described its contents as "lavatory fixtures." However, reports leaked out that the shipment contains enormous amounts of weapons and ammunition bound for the Port of Corinto in Nicaragua (Pacific).

ARDE [Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] secret agents in Panama claim that the containers hold long-range mortars, RPG-2 and RPG-7 grenades, grenade launchers, and a large number of AK rifles made in China.

It is expected that the Soviet Embassy [as published], acting through the Cuban Embassy in Panama, will file a formal protest over what they would consider the illegal retention of this arms shipment.

BRIEFS

CONFIRMATION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL -- The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives confirmed Isaac Chan Vega as the new attorney general yesterday afternoon. Chan Vega was named to the post on 1 November, replacing Efrain Villarreal, who resigned. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 8 Nov 83 pp A-1, A-14 PA]

NEW DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER -- Rita Mariela Perez has assumed her new post as deputy minister of commerce and industries, replacing Rafael Mezquita. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 5 Nov 83 p 6 PA]

COMMERCE MINISTER VISITS SPAIN -- Carlos Hoffman, the Panamanian minister of commerce and industries, will leave for Spain tomorrow on an official visit. As the representative of Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, he will discuss the Spanish Government's offer to finance technology and equipment for agriculture, fishing, and transportation. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 83 PA]

AREA CUSTOMS AGREEMENT -- On 31 October, the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives approved a multilateral agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance among Latin American customs offices. According to Customs Director Juanita Abood, the agreement will allow participating countries to reduce their duties on imports and exercise tighter control over contraband. [Summary] [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Nov 83 p 11A PA]

BELIZE

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE ON 3-DAY VISIT

FL110254 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The minister of state in the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office with responsibility for Britian's relations with the Americas and the Caribbean, (Baroness Shelley), this morning paid a courtesy call on the governor-general, Dr Minita Gordan, in her Belmopan office. (Baroness Shelley), who arrived in Belize yesterday, was accompanied on her visit to the governor-general's office by the British high commissione of Belize, Mr Francis Trew. The British minister of state is on a 3-day visit to Belize. She also met with [words indistinct] Prime Minister C.L.B. Rogers. Lady [words indistinct] Belize tomorrow.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER VOLIO RESIGNS POSITION

Resignation Rumored

PA111322 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] It has been reported that Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has resigned. Neither Volio Jimenez nor President Luis Alberto Monge have commented on this, but it has been affirmed that the Costa Rican foreign policy chief has resigned.

The discrepancies that had been weakening the foreign minister's position during the past few weeks have increased in the last few days. It has been reported that Costa Rica's ambassador to the United Nations, Fernando Zumbado, voted in favor of a motion condemning the United States for its armed intervention in Grenada.

It has been said that this attitude on the part of the ambassador to the United Nations was the straw that broke the camel's back, since Volio had been under internal pressure from other ministers in Monge's cabinet for some time.

President Monge said last night that he will discuss the rumor only after he meets with Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez. Monge said that he had scheduled a meeting with the foreign minister, but it had not taken place because he had been very busy. However, he added, the meeting will take place within the next few hours.

The president has said he has held talks [with the foreign minister], but not to discuss his departure from the government. Regarding reports that he has already found a replacement, President Monge said that such an action would show rudeness toward Volio Jimenez, and that he will have no comment on this until the two meet.

Despite the secrecy surrounding the possibility of Volio Jimenez resigning, sources close to the foreign minister have said that he delivered his letter of resignation to President Monge last Tuesday.

Everything seems to indicate that there are sectors in the government that pressed for Volio's resignation after President Monge stated his support for his foreign minister.

It has also been said that Volio Jimenez would be appointed Costa Rica's ambassador to the United States, replacing Fernando Soto Harrison. This rumors have not confirmed; thus it is necessary to wait for the Monge-Volio meeting. It has been said that the president will not accept the resignation at this time.

Rumors about the resignation of the foreign minister have been revived. Yesterday afternoon there were insistent rumors in the Legislative Assembly that Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez has resigned. According to those who insist on the veracity of the resignation reports, Volio would be going to Washington, and Carlos Jose Gutierrez, the current justice minister, would be the new foreign minister.

Yesterday afternoon, Volio Jimenez would not comment on radio reports regarding his alleged resignation. A Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that there is nothing to be said about this type of speculation, and added that the foreign minister has been very busy on the telephone dealing with UN General Assembly matters.

Volio was scheduled to leave for Washington next Sunday to participate in an OAS General Assembly meeting, but he has postponed the trip until Tuesday. According to Foreign Ministry sources, Volio Jimenez will meet with President Monge on Monday morning.

Foreign Minister Volio reportedly presented his resignation to Monge 3 weeks ago, a few days after Monge returned from his visit to Mexico. However, after a meeting with the president, Volio abandoned the idea, and Monge issued statements indicating full support for the foreign minister. On that occasion, Monge said: Volio Jimenez' foreign policy is just like my own. It just happens that the foreign minister is more outspoken. However, he has my full support, the president noted.

Monge said also: Although we may use different terms and expressions, we speak the same language, since I could not have a foreign minister who implements a foreign policy different from that advocated by the government.

Report Confirmed

PA140110 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0040 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Live telephone relay by an unidentified reporter]

[Excerpt] Fernando Volio Jimenez has resigned his position as Costa Rican foreign minister, effective 30 November. The decision was made following a 1-hour-and-45-minute meeting with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. This confirms rumors that have been circulating.

Foreign Minister Volio Jimenez said that he is resigning because of certain problems that have risen in his work as foreign minister. He added that he will not travel to Washington to head the Costa Rican delegation to the OAS Assembly.

May Replace Ambassador to U.S.

PA120336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0301 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio might assume the post of ambassador to Washington, according to persistent reports circulating here.

Volio submitted his resignation as foreign minister to President Luis Alberto Monge, according to various government sources who were consulted by AFP. Neither the president nor Volio has been willing to discuss the matter.

The current Costa Rican ambassador to the United States has also submitted his resignation, and it is believed that Volio may replace him.

MONGE MEETS CONTADORA GROUP AMBASSADORS

PA091751 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] The ambassadors of the Contadora Group countries met yesterday with President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez in his private home [in Pozo de Champala]. According to Monge, the purpose of the meeting was to analyze the progress of the efforts of the Contadora Group, perspectives for the next meeting scheduled for Panama City in a few days, and other topics related to Central America.

Ambassadors of Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama will meet with President Monge at least monthly to review the regional situation and to hear Monge's viewpoints regarding the changing conditions. In addition, the ambassadors will inform President Monge of any regional developments concerning their respective governments.

The evolution of the Central American conflict and the Contadora Group's actions have led the Costa Rican Government to the conclusion that the region is now in a period of detente. President Monge said: We hope this period of detente will be followed by positive actions to bring peace to the region.

As for Costa Rica, Monge added that it has been understood internationally that our country respects the principles of international law and [words indistinct].

Monge also said that the results of his trip to Mexico are beginning to show and that very soon the Contadora Group's efforts could lead to a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict.

SECURITY MINISTER DENIES ROLE IN CONDECA

PA111900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1843 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon has declared that Costa Rica "does not and will not participate in the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA). [quotation mark as received]

Solano's statement came in the wake of a report from Guatemala stating that Costa Rican Colonel Jose Pablo Coronado was chairing the permanent council of CONDECA.

Solano Calderon affirmed that "as far as I know, Colonel Coronado is not part of a Costa Rican security body" and that most likely he is a retired military man who has resided in Guatemala for several years.

The Costa Rican Government supports the efforts of the "Contadora Group" (Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia), the minister noted.

LEFTIST PLOT 'TO DESTABILIZE GOVERNMENT' FOUND

PA110427 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] We have learned that Costa Rican authorities have uncovered a very well-organized plan to destabilize the country through strikes, work stoppages, the erection of barricades, and other mass protest tactics. According to our information, organized leftist groups were planning to carry out these actions between 15 and 20 November to create chaos and unrest. The authorities who provided us with this information added that the government learned of these plans in time to take countermeasures. The police already have the names of the leading organizers, and are also familiar with other details of this plot, which sought to destabilize the government.

According to the information supplied by the officials -- whose names are being withheld for obvious reasons -- Costa Rican leftists had planned to bring the country to a standstill one day between 15 and 20 November. These are some of the operations they intended to carry out: strikes in the banana areas in the south and along the Atlantic, work stoppages on the docks at Limon and Puntarenas, the erection of barricades at several points throughout the country, and strikes and work stoppages at all government institutions. Our sources added that these actions were to be justified by presenting them as protest demonstrations against the high cost of public services, demands for wage increases, and so forth.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH NICARAGUA 'STILL ACTIVE'

PA120119 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Manuel Carballo Quintana, deputy minister of the presidency, has denied rumors that the joint Costa Rican-Nicaraguan commission has been disbanded. The commission, which was created to ease tension arising from border problems, is still active. Indeed, it may meet in Managua on 17 November.

There have been no serious problems recently that would require an urgent meeting of the commission. On the contrary, Carballo said, an atmosphere of detente currently prevails. The presentation of credentials by the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica and the return of the Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua have helped to reduce bilateral tension.

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA RETURNS TO MANAGUA

PA092031 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2246 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 Nov (DPA) -- Jesus Fernandez, Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua, will return to Managua tomorrow in "a Costa Rican Government gesture of fraternity and of the desire for good relations with Nicaragua," the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry reported today.

Fernandez was recalled by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge on 29 September to protest an attack by the Sandinist army on Costa Rican territory on 28 September in Penas Blancas. Fernandez pointed out: "I return to Managua with the greatest desire to improve our relations with the government of that country." Fernandez has been ambassador since 8 May, when President Monge assumed office. "We know that the situation between the two nations is tense because of baseless accusations made by Nicaragua," the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry commented.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RUMORS OF COUP D'ETAT

Gutierrez on Rumors, Government

PA130429 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 pp 5, 51

[Text] The serious crisis in El Salvador centers on the fact that nobody cares about the national problems and the awesome bloodshed, much less about having elections any time soon. Officials are interested solely in keeping their jobs.

This was the explanation of the current Salvadoran political situation given by General Jaime Abdul Gutierrez to La PRENSA GRAFICA yesterday during an interview regarding his ideas on the current political, economic, and military crises affecting the Salvadoran people.

Gen Gutierrez, former member of the governing revolutionary junta that promoted the elections that produced the current government, said: "When elections were considered, it was with the thought of organizing a constitutional assembly that would outline the steps to attain a government by law, elected according to the Constitution."

He added: "Our people did not vote for any president. The elections were aimed at achieving necessary amendments to our Constitution or at least obtaining four articles guaranteeing the development of the structural amendments that brought about the coup on 15 October 1979 and that were the basis for the proclamation of the Armed Forces on that date."

Gutierrez also said: "However, the citizens now see with much sorrow all the maneuvers being carried out in the Constituent Assembly. The Constitution has been thoroughly amended in order to gain time and to maintain positions without any real interest in either the blood shed by the people or in the critical Salvadoran situation, much less in elections of any sort."

Regarding his alleged participation in a purported coup announced by Radio Venceremos, Gutierrez said that the rebels do fear a coup, but of a progressive nature, like the one that the military promoted on 15 October 1979.

"Hence the mention of my name. However, I have been removed from all activity for 1 and 1/2 years. Frankly, I don't think this is the moment to consider solutions like the one described."

Gutierrez also said: "In reality, I have been forced to answer questions posed by the press precisely because of these comments. It is as a citizen who desires the best for his homeland that I express this."

Gutierrez said: "A progressive-type coup would take the banners of political struggle away from the rebels. This was precisely what we did on 15 October 1979."

Later Gutierrez added that the extreme left fears exactly this.

"The most difficult task of a guerrilla movement is to build a cause. Rebels cannot be convinced only by hearing that this system is bad. The Armed Forces cannot be told: Go get killed because Communism is bad."

"In this sense, the subversion based its cause on the lack of social justice that has existed in our country, the poor distribution of wealth, the general poverty in the country, and many other factors that have allowed them to display their banners of struggle."

"In turn, the Armed Forces build their cause by announcing military objectives, and the military objectives are the national objectives, which have ceased to have importance for the current government."

"On the contrary, the government has cast these objectives into the trash can and carried out a series of delaying tactics in order to maintain its privileged position."

"The great objectives of that coup have been forsaken. No one knows where we are headed."

"The other problem preventing the solution of our crisis is our complete economic and military dependence. This makes it more difficult to find solutions in the domestic area."

Gen Gutierrez explained: "The current Salvadoran Government is one made up of committees and commissions. The government has tried to handle every problem with this type of organization, which has achieved nothing. These organizations have only demonstrated the government's inability to solve problems and its avoidance of them."

As an example, he said: "If someone is an Armed Forces commander, he has to make proper decisions; he cannot leave these decisions to commissions."

Finally, Gen Gutierrez stressed that this position at this moment is merely that of a citizen because he is entirely removed from all political activity. He said: "When people see no way out of the political situation adversely affecting them, they make up stories and similar solutions to their problems."

Havana on Ikle, Coup Denial

PA090355 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Fred C. Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, has arrived unexpectedly in San Salvador amid rumors of a reported coup and reports of a military invasion planned by the United States.

Rumors of a coup have been circulating in El Salvador for the past 2 weeks, associated with the name of General Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who is considered an unconditional supporter of Washington.

Alvaro Magana, head of the Salvadoran regime, has denied the coup rumors, saying that there is no clear reason for such reports.

Havana Reports Rumors, Denials

PA092130 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Although the provisional president of El Salvador, Alvaro Magana, has insisted on denying rumors concerning a possible military coup, these rumors gained force when U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred C. Ikle paid an unexpected visit to the country.

Despite Magana's claims of stability, high-ranking military officers have declared that serious differences exist within the Army regarding the way in which the war is being fought, a war that now appears to be going badly for the government forces.

Well-informed sources have claimed that a coup d'etat might be the pretext used by the United States to justify a direct invasion of El Salvador. The same individuals pointed out that Defense Minister Eugenio Vides asked the Honduran and Guatemalan Armies a few days ago to send troops to El Salvador in an effort to stop the guerrillas' advance. The news agency SALPRESS transmitted a commentary which asserted that the purpose behind Fred Ikle's unscheduled visit to El Salvador was to finalize the details of an imminent U.S. invasion of that country and of Nicaragua.

It has also been reported that the Legal Aid Office of the Archbishopric of San Salvador has charged that 4,110 persons were murdered in El Salvador during the first 9 months of this year. It added that most of them died either as a result of indiscriminate bombings by the Air Force, or at the hands of the Army and death squads.

The rebel station Radio Venceremos has reported that the guerrillas inflicted 35 casualties on the Army during recent fighting in Cuscatlan Department. They also took 25 prisoners of war, and seized a substantial quantity of arms and ammunition.

Havana Notes Rumors, 'Murder'

FL101722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A new mass murder committed by the Salvadoran military has been reported by radio Farabundo Marti, which pointed out the killing of 177 people in San Nicolas canton, north of Cinquera in the Department of Cabanas. These people were murdered by troops of the Atlacatl Battalion, trained by the United States and advised by the Pentagon's Green Berets.

For the third day in a row and despite official denials, there are rumors of a coup against the Alvaro Magana regime. Radio Venceremos has again emphasized in its reports the possibility of a coup, led by General Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, 51, currently without a specific post in the Salvadoran Armed Forces. Abdul Gutierrez was among the leaders who, on 15 November 1979, played an important part in the coup which removed Carlos Humberto Romero from power.

Abdul Gutierrez, referring to the current situation in El Salvador, said that these days, even when a change of regime is necessary, there are other ways of accomplishing it. His ambiguous statement added to the rumors of the coming disturbance.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CENTRAL AMERICA, STONE VISIT

PA111515 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena by unidentified YSKL correspondents, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Dr Chavez Mena, could you give us a report on the Contadora Group? What steps are being taken to achieve peace in Central America?

[Chavez Mena] It is always difficult to speak of quick and simple solutions when we are faced with such a complex reality and such a difficult problem. Were we to do so, we would be ignoring the truth.

During the last meeting of the Contadora Group, we presented a Document of Objectives as a general frame of reference. We are now ready to begin a second round of negotiations in order to develop those objectives.

Nicaragua should move toward democracy. It should also end its sponsorship of guerrilla movements in Central America. The arms race should be stopped, and we should seek means of controlling the arms traffic, within the region as well as from the outside. There should also be greater promotion of cooperation for development and increased commercial and economic exchange among the Central American countries and with the developed countries to achieve an improvement in the economic and social life of our countries.

[Correspondent] Dr Chavez Mena, according to some reports, Nicaragua is prepared to present proposals at the United Nations that would obstruct the efforts being made by the Contadora Group. What can you tell us about this?

[Chavez Mena] As I have said on other occasions, Nicaragua's attitude at the United Nations has hindered the peace efforts made by the Contadora Group. It has conspired against peace in Central America. Evidently, the debates continued today, and the newspapers, radio, and other media are reporting on the statements that our ambassadors at the United Nations issued recently. We have openly accused Nicaragua of conspiring against peace. We have openly denounced the support that Nicaragua is giving to the guerrilla movements in El Salvador, and we have clearly charged that Nicaragua is not moving toward a democratic process. Now we must await developments at the United Nations, but we believe that the United Nations is not the appropriate forum to achieve an agreement and peace in the region. We believe that this is a Central American problem, to be solved exclusively by the Central Americans.

[Correspondent] Please provide some information on Ambassador Richard Stone's visit. How would you describe it?

[Chavez Mena] I believe that the visit took place last week, and there is very little I can say about it because I was not in the country at that time. I do believe, and have always believed, that Mr Stone's efforts to achieve peace in the region are very important, and that his visits always have a positive effect in terms of realizing that peace.

REBEL RADIOS ON REASON FOR IKLE'S VISIT

Farabundo Marti: Planning Aggression

PA100453 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A dangerous Yankee official has visited our country. Fred Ikle, under secretary of the Yankee Pentagon, arrived in our homeland yesterday to elaborate and finalize the political-military plans of aggression against our people. Ronald Reagan's servant has come precisely to coordinate the operations and maneuvers that the troops of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] intend to carry out together with their U.S. counterparts. Aside from meeting with the puppets Magana, Vides Casanova, and the proconsul Thomas Pickering, it seems that Fred Ikle met with the criminal Colonel [as heard] Abdul Gutierrez, the man whom the sinister CIA and State Department have revived to play the last card -- a coup d'etat to rid themselves of the current incompetent puppets and to open the way for an imperialist invasion of our country. Yankees, out of El Salvador and Central America.

Venceremos on Death Squads

PA101415 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] We will now read a report received by Radio Venceremos:

U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle, who unexpectedly arrived in the country the night of Saturday, 8 November, met with members of the local press and criticized the activities of the death squads, in an att[illegible]t to deny the dictatorship's links with these groups.

Fred Ikle said that the death squads are helping the leftists, and even asserted that these murderous bands had links with popular organizations. Apparently, the criminal activities of the death squads represent one of the most serious problems confronting the Reagan administration in its efforts to justify the millions of dollars in military aid it sends to the dictatorship.

Everyone knows the indentity of the members of these criminal bands and their leaders. Death squads are comprised of elements of repressive groups, and they follow orders from the fascist high commands and oligarchs, primarily Roberto D'Aubuisson, the president of the Constituent Assembly.

Now it seems as though no one wants to be blamed. The Christian Democrats have accused Roberto D'Aubuisson of leading these paramilitary bands. For his part, D'Aubuisson has said that the death squads are under the control of the Armed Forces officers. Now this gringo, Fred Ikle, says that the death squads have links with popular organizations, thus showing his gross ignorance of the country's problems.

Venceremos: Ikle 'Crazy'

PA131958 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Fred Ikle, the U.S. under secretary of defense, visited El Salvador, and in remarks to the press he stated that death squads are financed and directed by revolutionary organizations.

The date on which Reagan has to certify again to the U.S. Congress that respect for human rights in El Salvador continues to improve is drawing near. Meanwhile, many Salvadorans are still being tortured and murdered.

Amid this situation, Ikle came to El Salvador with his stupid face and reasoning and a cynicism worthy of invaders. This Gringo came here and tried to link the death squads with revolutionary organizations. He even said that information had been given about the death squads through Radio Venceremos, proving the FMLN link with these murderous bands.

At the time of Reagan's certification, the dictatorship and imperialism do not know who to blame for the actions carried out by the death squads, made up of members of repressive organizations.

D'Aubuisson accuses other Army officers of leading the squads. Duarte, abroad, blames D'Aubuisson. The evidence on the killing of the U.S. nuns involves Vides Casanova.

Now Ikle, trying to wash the dictatorship's hands on this, is trying to link the FMLN with the squads. This is the dumbest maneuver by a man who is either absolutely crazy or a great cynic.

What do the Gringos think? That they will always be in El Salvador to hurt our sovereignty and to meddle in everything they want? They are wrong. We have a revolutionary army that is defeating their puppet Army. This army will rescue our country's dignity and national sovereignty.

Then we will no longer see imbecilic faces like that of Fred Ilke, who will never again give orders in our homeland.

UNGO SAYS NEGOTIATIONS WITH REBELS FROZEN

PA111540 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1516 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission and the U.S. Government "have frozen negotiations" with the left-wing guerrillas.

According to a report from Managua in the newspaper EXCELSIOR, Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), reported the "freezing" of the negotiations that had been initiated in Bogota under the sponsorship of Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

"As a result of this, the military option has gained strength. However, the possibilities of dialogue are not buried," Ungo added. Ungo is also a member of the FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission and the FDR.

The Salvadoran opposition leader explained that "the Peace Commission, like Richard Stone -- U.S. special envoy designated by President Ronald Reagan -- never answered our proposals."

GUATEMALA

CONTADORA AMBASSADORS MEET WITH MEJIA, ANDRADE

PA112329 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov -- The ambassadors of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico -- the countries that form the Contadora Group -- met this morning with Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores and Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade. The Contadora Group ambassadors visited the head of state to brief him on a draft peace treaty that has been prepared for Central America. The document will be presented to area foreign ministers during a meeting that will be held in Washington on Monday, as part of an OAS session.

Foreign Minister Andrade discussed the visit paid by the four diplomats with newsmen. He said that they exchanged views with the head of state concerning the draft proposal, which is based on the Document of Objectives that has already been approved by countries in the region. Foreign Minister Andrade declared that the proposal presented by the four Contadora Group countries includes all the suggestions put forward by the Central American states. Even the unilateral proposal presented by Nicaragua at the UN General Assembly has been taken into consideration, he added.

He expained that the draft contains all the intiatives and suggestions presented by the various countries, both because a multilateral agreement is being sought and because the document will promote the further development of the Contadora Group's efforts. Once agreement has been reached on this draft peace treaty, it will be submitted for the approval of each and every one of the interested governments, as was done with the Document of Objectives.

Political and Economic Solutions That Must Be Negotiated

Colombian Ambassador Rodolfo Martinez Tono today commented on the draft peace treaty for Central America that was presented to the head of state by the Contadora Group ambassadors. The Colombian ambassador asserted that a solution to the Central American problem is not simply a matter of achieving peace along the borders. He said that it must be based on a structural change, as called for by the Document of Objectives. Ambassador Martinez Tono believes that there must be political, economic, and social changes. The line adopted by Contadora, he said, is quite clear; it favors negotiated political solutions and rejects the use of force.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS SLAYING OF CATHOLIC PRIEST

PA100354 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Augusto Ramirez Monasterio, a Catholic priest and a superior of the Franciscan Order in Guatemala, died last night during a confusing incident near the [word indistinct] Bridge, at the entrance to the turnpike, in zone 3.

The identification of Father Ramirez Monasterio as the victim of this action was learned tonight when the head of state's office issued a communique on the event. According to information gathered at the scene of the tragedy, it is believed that security forces and members of a subversive group exchanged fire at the entrance to the turnpike, near Elena Avenue and 8th Street. During the fighting, a man attempting to dodge the bullets was killed instantly when he was hit and run over by an automobile.

An official communique issued tonight states that the dead man was Father Ramirez Monasterio, who headed the Franciscan Order and was in charge of the Saint Francis Church in Antigua, Guatemala. The communique released by the head of state's office this evening condemns what has been described as a vile act perpetrated by subversive elements against Father Ramirez Monasterio. According to the government communique, the purpose of this action was to cause problems among Catholic circles and to damage the democratic opening being promoted by the government. The document also expresses the government's condolences to the Guatemalan Archdiocese on this tragic event.

Mejia on Slaying, Neutrality

PA100213 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Interview with Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, by Mario David Garcia, director of the "Here Is the World" newcast -- live]

[Excerpts] [Garcia] Tonight we have Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores here with us. General, today we received reports today about a small -- or perhaps not so small -- incident involving the Catholic Church. Augusto Ramirez Monasterio, a Catholic priest, was murdered yesterday under unusual circumstances. What is the official version of the incident, bearing in mind that church officials have reported that Father Ramirez Monasterio was arrested by government security forces in early June?

[Mejia] He was not arrested by the public security forces. I believe that a number of discussions were held with him and that the priest himself turned in a subversive who had taken advantage of the amnesty law. Therefore, there was no arrest. He turned the subversive in because the insurgents had already shown him a copy of the followup papers from the previous occasion, and he felt that [words indistinct].

We don't see ourselves as having any problem with the church. Indeed, we were so saddened by this killing that the foreign minister, the government minister, the secretary of public relations in the head of state's office, the director general of the National Police, and I visited the pope's representative in Guatemala to express our condolences. He told him that we will spare no effort to find the authors of this crime, which is more than a simple act of subversion. It is an attempt to create a problem, a split, between the government and the Catholic Church. I would never foster a rift, or drive a wedge between us. I was raised as a Catholic, and I practice my religion correctly.

[Garcia] During the Rios Montt regime, the issue of Guatemala's neutrality in the Central American conflict was repeatedly stressed. Are the Nicaraguans neutral in regard to the armed Marxist struggle in Guatemala?

[Mejia] They are not neutral. On the contrary, they are active participants. I believe that Guatemalan neutrality, within the geographical context of the Central American isthmus, is a result of circumstances. We have neither the capability nor the strength that would allow us to say that we are free, and to demand respect for this freedom. The opposite is true. We run the risk of being victimized by an attack at any time, but we are also prepared to defend the 110,000 square km that we are responsible for.

Havana on Priest's Murder

PA102111 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Dispatches from Guatemala City report that paramilitary bands have brutally murdered Francisco Augusto Ramirez, a Catholic priest. Ramirez was thrown from a moving vehicle, dragged behind the automobile for some 150 meters, and finally shot to death. Father Ramirez had been arrested by Guatemalan Government soldiers in July and was released shortly thereafter. General Oscar Mejia Victores, the Guatemalan head of state, reportedly said yesterday that he had evidence linking several priests to guerrilla activities.

MEJIA SAYS COUNTRY 'WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL'

PA092351 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 8 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Head of State General Mejia Victores yesterday affirmed that Guatemala will remain neutral in the conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. He added that "all the Central American nations are in danger, and should we be attacked, we will defend ourselves."

Gen Mejia, who was interviewed by the press at his office in the National Palace, said that Guatemala will remain neutral as long as possible. When asked by a reporter to expand on the phrase "as long as possible," Mejia said: "We are involved in a problem, and one cannot predict if one might be suddenly attacked. Were that to happen, one must defend oneself."

All the Central American nations currently feel threatened. No one can deny that. Our struggle here is against important subversion, Mejia added.

Nicaraguan Peace Treaties

The Nicaraguan Government recently presented new peace proposals to the U.S. Government. Gen Mejia declined to comment yesterday on those peace proposals, noting that, since the proposals have been presented to the United States, it is up to that country to comment on them.

BODY OF AID WORKER FOUND IN BURNED OUT VEHICLE

PA121321 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0212 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Julieta Sanchez Castillo, a professor who worked for the Agency for International Development (AID) in Guatemala, was found dead today inside a burned vehicle, together with her daughter and a man who might have been Jose Felipe Rolaj, a translator for that international agency.

Sources at Coatepeque Hospital in the southwestern part of the capital, where the bodies of the three persons were taken, indicated that the two women are Julieta Sanchez Castillo and her daughter, Esperanza Barrios Sanchez, while the burned body of the man has not been fully identified, although it is believed he was an "AID" employee.

The death of these three persons is shrouded in great mystery, because the first report by the authorities of San Marcos indicated that the car had crashed against a wall. But then two other versions arose. One version indicated that the car was forced by another vehicle to crash against the wall, while another version indicated that armed men took the lifeless bodies of the three persons to the site and then burned the vehicle.

Authorities at the Coatepeque morgue, after identifying the bodies of the two women, have tried unsuccessfully to identify the third victim, who appears to be Felipe Rolaj, judging by documents found. However, Rolaj's father told ACAN-EFE that the body was burned to the point that it was difficult to make an identification.

HONDURAS

PAZ ON NICARAGUAN CHARGES, CONTADORA GROUP

PA111650 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa — "At most, there could be an invasion of peace proposals, dialogue, and understanding that, within an overall and regional concept, could become a reality," said Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday, when questioned about charges by the Sandinist leaders of an eventual Honduran invasion of Nicaragua.

"Honduras will not participate in an action of this nature," Paz Barnica said. He added: "I have great faith in a diplomatic solution" for the Central American crisis. However, Paz Barnica noted that the Contadora Group members, as mediators, should act with total objectivity and impartiality.

"Mexico Is Not Impartial"

"In this sense, we think that the attitude adopted by a Contadora Group country that has sided with a Central American country is improper," the Honduran foreign secretary said, directly referring to Mexico. He added. "This contradicts the impartiality that should prevail in any mediation process."

Asked about Mexico's stance in the Contadora Group, Paz Barnica said: "I think it harms the objectivity and impartiality that should guide the efforts of a forum of mediation such as the Contadora Group." Paz Barnica added that the UN General Assembly's debates on the Central American crisis "further aggravate the Central American conflicts, and universalizes the regional conflict within the framework of the East-West confrontation."

The draft resolution presented at the United Nations by Nicaragua includes unilateral proposals opposed to the Document of Objectives approved by the Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers, Paz Barnica said.

The Honduran foreign secretary, who met with the ambassadors of the Contadora Group countries accredited in Honduras, said that these countries, as well as the Central American countries, are "making every possible effort to ensure that any resolution approved by the United Nations objectively describes the Central American situation." Paz Barnica added that a resolution should be based on "the threat posed by the arms race, the illegal arms trafficking,and the need for democratization, and should express full support for the Contadora Group's efforts."

PAZ EXPRESSES 'CONCERN' OVER MEXICAN STAND

PA131648 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by Jose Domingo Flores; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica met yesterday with General Plutarco Albarran, the Mexican ambassador to Honduras. This radio station asked the foreign secretary to reveal the issues discussed at the meeting.

[Paz] We met to review the speech which was recently delivered at the United Nations by Mexico's representative to that international organization. This quesiton has taken on added importance since the Contadora Group countries -- Venezuela, Colombia, Panama -- together with other nations, have declared that Nicaragua's efforts to place Central America on the UN agenda are contrary to the steps being taken by the Contadora Group. Furthermore, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela, as well as their ambassadors at the United Nations, have made and are continuing to make efforts to promote a UN resolution that would be both moderate and objective. Such a resolution would support the Contadora Group and not defend the unilateral position of any particular country -- in this case Nicaragua. A resolution which favors any one nation would weaken the efforts of the Contadora Group.

I understand that the Contadora Group countries -- including Mexico -- also attempted to prevent Nicaragua from raising the issue of Central America at the United Nations. However, it was presented. This is why we are surprised by some aspects of the speech delivered by Mexico's ambassador to the United Nations.

I made the Mexican ambassador to Honduras aware of this position. I gave him a note to be delivered to Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda in which I apprised him of this situation -- not in the form of a protest --but as a declaration of our annoyance at what was said by Ambassador Munoz at the United Nations.

[Flores] Then you are reaffirming what you have already told the news media -- that Mexico has sided with Nicaragua at the United Nations.

[Paz] Following a meeting yesterday with President Roberto Suazo Cordova at Government House, I spoke to a group of journalists, answered their questions, and told them of our concern at seeing a Contadora country adopt -- through some of its spokesmen -- an attitude that does not conform to the impartiality that must exist in any goodwill mission of the type which the five nations of Central America have entrusted to the four Contadora Group countries.

I would like to provide some additional details on this. When Central America was discussed at the United Nations -- at the request of Nicaragua -- the Nicaraguan Government unilaterally presented a draft resolution. In that draft, Nicaragua defends its own interests with inadmissible arguments that are detrimental to other states.

The Nicaraguan proposal is an attempt to deepen the Central American crisis by fomenting disagreement among the states of this disturbed region. What the Nicaraguan proposal -- as presented to the United Nations -- has done is to make the Central American problem a universal problem, to place it within the East-West confrontation, and to remove it from the Latin American framework represented by the Contadora Group's peace initiative.

That is why we have described Nicaragua's attitude as a challenge, an obstacle, and an attack on the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. The Nicaraguan draft resolution includes agreements and treaties that have been unilaterally presented [to certain governments] by Nicaragua. These proposed accords have not been officially submitted to the Contadora Group, as Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega told me yesterday morning by phone.

All the Central American countries -- Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica -- have made [word indistinct] referring to Honduras and other Central American countries -- excluding Nicaragua -- calling for a peaceful solution to the grave crisis in Central America, a crisis that should be solved diplomatically within a multilateral framework that would have far-reaching results. We have been working for this within the Contadora Group, and we ardently desire to continue our efforts for peace, security, democracy, and international cooperation for development.

In spite of this, and I wish to declare this emphatically, I have the deepest respect for the Mexican people and Government. We maintain fraternal relations with Mexico and admire its process of democratic revolution. We want to strengthen further these relations, and we have repeated this to Mexico's foreign secretary and to the distinguished Mexican ambassador to Honduras, who is an efficient diplomat with whom we have a cordial relationship.

This feeling of respect for the Mexcian people and Government exists not only in the Honduran Government, but among its people as well. In pointing to a lack of the impartiality required in the goodwill effort for peace in Central America, I was referring primarily to the speech delivered this Tuesday at the United Nations by Mexico's permanent ambassador to that organization, Mr Munoz.

On that occasion, according to the transcripts we have received from our UN representatives, Mr Munoz clearly stated that it is necessary to support the Nicaraguan initiative, that it is necessary to bolster a peace process in Central America that will, basically, defend Nicaragua, which he described as a target of aggression. However, Honduras is being destabilized by the Nicaraguan Government, by Cuba, and by the Soviet Union. Costa Rica has also been the target of intervention and acts of aggression. In El Salvador, a very violent situation now prevails, one which has been promoted by Nicaragua and Cuba.

I do not want to cast any doubt on Mexico's impartiality within the Contadora Group, but we are concerned over what the Mexican ambassador said at the United Nations.

OFFICER DENIES CHARGES OF TROOP MOBILIZATION

PA100112 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Colonel Leonel Riera Lunati, commander of the 6th Military Region headquartered in Choluteca, has denied FMLN charges that Honduran troops have been deployed along the Salvadoran border, near Jicaro Galan, on the Gulf of Fonseca.

Riera Lunati said that the number of soldiers along the Salvadoran border has not been increased. Only small border detachments, as specified by the San Jose Agreement, are stationed there. The commander of the 6th Region did admit, however, that the Honduran Army has occasionally reinforced its border detachments to prevent Salvadoran guerrillas and soldiers from entering our territory.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST SANDINIST ATTACK AT BORDER

PA121418 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Honduran Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate, no date or place given]

[Text] Yesterday at about 0900, members of the Nicaraguan Sandinist forces opened heavy fire using various kinds of weapons on a Honduran 6th Infantry Battalion patrol that was on a routine inspection mission of the border posts that the Armed Forces maintain 400 meters inside Honduran territory. The deplorable incident occurred near the Cifuentes customs house and lasted approximately until 1300. As a result of the treacherous Sandinist attack, Infantry Second Lieutenant Lenin Dario Gonzalez Cruz and soldier Boanerges Garcia were slightly injured. It is believed that the Sandinists sustained an undetermined number of casualties. The national government, through the Foreign Secretariat, will lodge a most energetic protest with the Nicaraguan Government.

RESIGNATION OF ECONOMY SECRETARY MA-TAY REPORTED

PA101848 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpt] It was reported unofficially yesterday that Economy Secretary Leticia Ma-Tay resigned irrevocably 5 days ago. According to the reports, which have yet to be confirmed, Ma-Tay presented her resignation to the president 5 days ago. The reports indicate that Ma-Tay resigned because of pressure from political sectors. It was also reported that President Suazo has made no statement about the resignation of the economy secretary, whom the president appointed last year after he transferred Gustavo Adolfo Alfaro, who held the post from the outset of Suazo's term, to an advisory position.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA MAKES QUICK TOUR OF CONTADORA COUNTRIES

Leaves for Mexico

PA101726 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (AFP) -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, unexpectedly left for Mexico today, where he will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid, it has been learned in this capital. Ortega's trip comes at a time when the Sandinist government is making intense preparations to confront an eventual U.S. intervention in this country.

Ortega will stay in Mexico City only a few hours. He will return this afternoon to Managua, where he will meet with Richard Stone, the roving U.S. ambassador for Central America. Although the subjects that Ortega will discuss with the Mexican president have not been disclosed, Foreign Ministry sources have indicated that their talks will focus on the importance of "joining of efforts to prevent a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua."

Communique Issued

PA102240 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Communique No 23 issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 10 November 1983; read at Government House by Manuel Espinoza, director general of the Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction -- live]

[Text] The General Directorate of Dissemination and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction informs the Nicaraguan people that:

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the FSLN National Directorate and coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, began a round of meetings in Mexico City today with the countries that form the Contadora Group. As part of a previously scheduled meeting, he was received by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Ortega was accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the FSLN National Directorate and planning minister, and by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman. The meetings are devoted to an analysis of the peace proposals made by Nicaragua within the framework of the Contadora Group.

Returns From Tour

PA122040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 12 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, returned here this afternoon from Panama after completing a tour that included Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela, and meeting with the presidents of those countries of the "Contadora Group."

The Sandinist leader was greeted at the air terminal by the other members of the junta, Sergio Ramirez and Rafael Cordova Rivas, as well as Commander Bayardo Arce, head of the FSLN Political Commission.

Holds Press Conference

PA122158 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Press conference granted by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to local newsmen at Augusto Sandino International Airport in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Ortega] In addition to making all the necessary efforts to strengthen a process of negotiation, a process of finding a political solution to the existing problems, and faced with the real threat of a U.S. intervention, Nicaragua has decided to take extraordinary measures to communicate with the presidents of the countries that make up the Contadora Group.

We have said that our people are interested in peace; that they do not want war; that they are obliged to prepare themselves to confront any situation, however harsh, and to overcome it, but that, in line with this spirit of searching for peace, we are obliged to take all necessary steps to help achieve it. It is for this purpose that meetings have been held since Thursday with the presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. The meetings concluded this morning after we met with the Panamanian president. They were all told about the situation of aggression the Nicaraguan people are now experiencing, about the dispatching of U.S. military forces and equipment to the Central American area in what constitutes a military encirclement of Nicaragua, and about the concentration of Honduran troops equipped with armored and air equipment on the border with our country, all of which creates a climate favorable to launching an intervention in Nicaragua. All that is needed now is a justification or pretext for provoking an intervention.

Nicaragua's views were listened to carefully. We found all the Contadora Group presidents concerned over the grave tension that currently prevails in Central America, as well as willing to make every necessary and possible effort to prevent this intervention.

Of course, consideration must be given to the fact that the chief destabilizing factor, the chief threat, originates in the United States and that the efforts, especially those of the Contadora Group, are aimed mainly at political aspects. In addition, we have been forced to call for international community support of the Contadora Group's efforts so that no intervention occurs in the Central American region, either in Nicaragua or in El Salvador. We cannot overlook the fact that the United States has two targets in Central America: Nicaragua and El Salvador. El Salvador may eventually become the victim of a U.S. military intervention. There is already a strong U.S. military presence in El Salvador and a larger U.S. intervention is possible.

[Luis Cabrera of the Voice of Nicaragua] How would you describe the victory achieved by Nicaragua at the United Nations, and what does this mean internationally with regard to the United States' saying that this was intended to minimize the Contadora Group and that Nicaragua had no interest in strengthening the group?

[Ortega] We should stress that this is a victory for peace. It reflects the position of the world in the face of aggressive policies, policies that threaten peace. Regarding the Central American issue specifically, it repudiates aggressive policy against Central America, it repudiates aggressive policy against the Nicaraguan people, and it reaffirms the need to resolve problems through peace and negotiation. It supports the Contadora Group's efforts toward this goal.

[Nelson Ortiz of ACAN-EFE] What political efforts are the Contadora Group countries willing to undertake before the United States?

[Ortega] We have explained the problem to the Contadora Group. We have found that they are willing to continue putting forth every effort, extraordinary efforts, and now it will be up to them, as a group, to see what they can do about the problems we have described.

[Jose Saldivar of Mexico City's UNOMASUNO] What excuse could be used to carry out the announced invasion? Do you honestly believe the U.S. Government can be stopped by public opinion, national or international? Don't you feel at times that you are talking to a wall, not because of the Contadora Group efforts but because of the U.S. attitude?

[Ortega] The attitude of the U.S. Government undoubtedly goes against international public opinion and against the efforts being made by the groups [12-second break in transmission] the governments that truly want peace in the world and peace in this region. But we are committed to making efforts -- efforts that will produce a more belligerent attitude within the international community against the U.S. policy and efforts that will produce a more belligerent attitude on the part of the U.S. people. It no longer concerns only the intervention in Grenada or the possibility of an intervention in Central America. This brings closer the possibility of the United States launching itself into a limited war, as they have described it, and this would finish off mankind. With this kind of behavior they are endangering world security; this has to be stopped. Preventing the invasion of Central America would put an end to an aggressive policy that endangers world security.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, are you optimistic or pessimistic about stopping an aggression against Nicaragua? After meeting with the president of the Contadora Group, which do you believe are the most difficult problems to be solved?

[Ortega] We are taking practical measures such as preparing ourselves to face a possible intervention, to resist, fight, and defeat it by mobilizing and organizing the people with weapons, and also by making efforts to prevent this intervention. This is what we have to do -- take practical steps in those two directions.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] Contadora Group in your opinion, which problems hinder a political settlement?

[Ortega] I think the main problem is the U.S. attitude, because it doesn't want a political solution. This is how we feel. The United States does not want a political solution. It is exerting all its influence on certain Central American governments so that they won't accept a political solution. It is exerting every available pressure on certain Central American governments. On the one side, U.S. officials are proclaiming their support for the Contadora Group and, on the other, in practice, they are against [words indistinct]. Instead of paving the way for negotiations, they are increasingly blocking this path with a policy of aggression and increased military presence in the area.

[Unidentified station reporter summarizes question by unidentified newsman far from the microphone] The companero is asking about Stone's justification of the U.S. policy. Stone said that Nicaragua is facing pressures because it doesn't want to [words indistinct].

[Ortega] (?They continue to come up with) a series of pretexts. First, they talk about [words indistinct] weapons to El Salvador and now they are talking about internal dialogue. But these are only pretexts.

Unidentified reporter] One last question: This tour, this diplomatic offensive being carried out today, will it continue at the same level in other countries or will other delegations be sent?

And I'd like to ask Sergio Ramirez: The Honduran Army reported today that there was an incident in Cifuentes in which two Honduran soldiers were wounded and Nicaraguan soldiers apparently hurt as well. What is the truth about this?

[Ortega] The objective of this tour was accomplished [words indistinct] actions. However, we are involved in constant actions through pertinent organizations. We are keeping in contact with various governments and international organizations. At these organizations we are conducting a policy [words indistinct] to find solutions to the problems of the region through peaceful means and dialogue.

[Ramirez] Regarding the second question, we haven't registered any incident of that kind in which we have sustained alleged casualties [words indistinct] Honduran Army. (?We know) of an attack in Neuva Segovia Department. It was carried out with mortar and small arms fire against Nicaraguan positions. We sustained no casualties in that attack. But Honduran artillery fired on Nicaraguan positions in our territory.

[Unidentified reporter] I want to ask one last question in regard to the coordinator's most recent visit to the three Contadora Group presidents. Apart from listening to the [words indistinct] has there been any special agreement regarding the Nicaraguan (?situation), especially taking into consideration what THE NEW YORK TIMES said yesterday about a secret meeting held not only to reactivate CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] but to prepare a joint invasion of Nicaragua with U.S. forces?

[Ortega] We explained the situation; they have been taking steps to handle this situation; and they will now increase their efforts.

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY STONE

PA112138 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 83

[News conference granted by Nicaraguan Government Junta Coordinator Commander Daniel Ortega in Managua on 10 November -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Today, only a few minutes ago, we talked at length with Mr Stone. On the one hand, we reaffirmed Nicaragua's willingness to engage in dialogue and reach understandings within the framework of Contadora, as well as bilaterally with the United States; on the other hand, we made clear Nicaragua's position on confronting any type of aggression that the United States might decide to launch against our country.

It is clear that we, the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist government, do not want a military solution to this problem, even though we are certain that if a U.S. invasion of our country were provoked, it would be defeated in the medium and long term. However, we are also obliged to make every effort to prevent an invasion. This is the reason for our meeting today with President de la Madrid, and for the meetings we are slated to hold with other Contadora Group presidents. It is also the reason for our meeting with President Reagan's envoy, Mr Stone. He has been touring the area, and has also visited the Contadora Group governments, presidents, and foreign ministers. He visited Nicaragua today. This attitude is in line with a willingness to hold a frank and direct dialogue that will lead to a fitting solution for all, a fitting response for all, a response that will prevent further sacrifice and bloodshed among our people. We are making efforts; we are obliged to make efforts to open a path.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander Ortega, how can Nicaragua hold a dialogue while threatened on all sides by U.S. troops?

[Ortega] Well, we are holding a dialogue within the framework of Contadora and today we held a dialogue with Mr Stone. We are engaging in dialogue, but we are also strengthening our revolution's military defenses.

[Second unidentified reporter] Commander, (?they insist) on the need for negotiations among Nicaraguans in order to form a government with the counterrevolutionary (?groups).

[Ortega] We have nothing to negotiate with mercenary forces, because they are artificial forces that have been nurtured by the United States ever since the revolution triumphed. After the revolution triumphed and Mr Reagan took over the administration, these forces became active. They received weapons as well as $19 million in aid; other huge allocations have been approved to continue arming them. In other words, these are totally artificial forces. This cannot be compared with the situation in El Salvador, where a developed revolutionary movement already existed when the Nicaraguan revolution triumphed. In a somewhat forced manner, efforts are now being made to compare the situation in El Salvador with that in Nicaragua.

[Third unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] the proposed peace treaty between Nicaragua and the United States.

[Ortega] Well, I held talks [words indistinct] talked about that. This proposal was presented within the framework of Contadora. It has already been presented there and it was also presented to the United States.

Reaffirms Interest in Dialogue

PA111258 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Excerpt] During a meeting last night that lasted almost 2 hours, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Government Junta, reaffirmed to Richard Stone, the U.S. Government's roving ambassador, Nicaragua's willingness to hold a dialogue. The meeting between the Sandinist leader and Ambassador Stone was held at the Cesar Augusto Silva convention Center in Managua.

Notes 'High Tension'

PA111345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1229 GMT 11 Nov 83

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The United States and Nicaragua engaged in dialogue here last night "amid a climate of high tension," in an attempt to seek a solution to the Central American crisis.

The main parties to the talks were Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Richard Stone, the U.S. roving ambassador for Central America appointed by the White House. Ortega returned from Mexico last night after meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid, while Stone arrived in the Nicaraguan capital after having also met with the Mexican authorities.

Asked to give his impressions on his talks with Commander Ortega, Stone said that "I think that the talks were useful, but who knows, we must await the results."

Commander Daniel Ortega said that his meeting with Stone took place "amid a climate of very high tension." Ortega added that the visit of Ambassador Stone "has not alleviated the existing tension." "We favor dialogue through the Contadora Group and also bilateral talks with the United States, but at the same time, we are preparing to defend ourselves," Ortega added. The junta coordinator reiterated that if U.S. troops invade Nicaragua, "that act of aggression would be defeated in the medium and long term."

The Nicaraguan leader was accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga, and other Nicaraguan diplomatic officials during his meeting with Stone.

Havana Cites Ortega on Meeting

PA112352 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said in Managua that yesterday's short visit to Nicaragua by Richard Stone, U.S. special ambassador for Central America, did not lessen the tension which exists between those two countries. During a press conference granted immediately after his talks with President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy, Ortega stressed that the Sandinist government will not engage in any dialogue with the counterrevolutionary forces, as was suggested by Stone. He emphasized that we have nothing to negotiate with mercenary and artificial forces that have been fed by the United States since Reagan took office.

Daniel Ortega added that the question of pressure on Nicaragua was not raised by Stone during his visit to Managua. This pressure is quite evident in the form of U.S. ships, landings by U.S. Marines in Honduras, U.S. attempts to employ other Central American nations in its aggressive actions, and in the recent invasion of Grenada.

The coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announced that he will continue his tour of the Contadora countries today. His series of visits began yesterday in Mexico, where he was received by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. Following his meeting with the Mexican president, Daniel Ortega charged that the basic elements of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua already exist and that his people are therefore preparing to face an imminent U.S. attack.

For his part, President De la Madrid clearly stated that any direct or indirect act of armed intervention against Nicaragua similar to the recent U.S. invasion of Grenada must be avoided at all costs.

REPORTAGE ON EVACUEES, IDENTIFICATION OF DEAD

Torres Rizo, Hutchinson Return

FL101308 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] The ninth flight of Cuban evacuees from Grenada, including 25 construction workers, other international collaborators and diplomatic personnel, arrived last night at Jose Marti International Airport, where it was met by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. At the foot of the ramp of the Cuban Airlines IL-62, which brought them back to the fatherland, Army General Raul Castro was also waiting, along with other members of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the Central Committee of the party.

Julian Torres Rizo, Cuba's ambassador in Grenada, was the first to step off the airplane, which returned to Cuban territory the internationalists who defended with dignity our principles against Yankee soldiers who invaded the sister Caribbean nation. Arnaldo Hutchinson, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in Grenada, who was harassed and prevented from carrying out his journalistic efforts, also returned with the group. As in earlier receptions, an inter-services unit from the FAR and the Territorial Troops Militia honored the internationalists.

Report on Missing, Dead

FL101410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Report to the public: First. The public is informed that yesterday at 2100, the last flights returning Cuban construction workers and collaborators who were in Grenada, as well as diplomatic personnel, arrived.

Second. Comrade Gaston Diaz Gonzalez, who remained as charge d'affaires, and communications technician (?Pablo Mora Letuse) will remain in Grenada until pending questions are resolved.

Out of a total of 784 Cubans who were working in Grenada at the beginning of the brutal Yankee aggression, 755 have now returned. (Roberto Cesar Suarez), another collaborator, who was on the ship "Vietnam Heroico" on the day of the invasion, is returning on the ship. Two wounded individuals, (?Alberto Chategoil Balli) and (Mario Martin Manduca), who are in Puerto Rico, and whose condition is now such that they can be moved, are being moved with the cooperation of the Red Cross. (Walterio Adan Lujano), one of the 25 compatriots whose situation was unknown, was found alive in the concentration camp, where he was taken after the latest reports were sent by the International Committee of the Red Cross. He returned with the other evacuees.

Thus, the probable number of dead is reduced to 24, on almost all of whom there is now evidence that they died in combat. There is no specific information, however, on two of them: (Oscar Nunez Gil) and (Lazaro Ordaz Reyes). A particular effort is being made to obtain information about them from returning comrades. The essential question remaining to be answered is the identification and removal to our country of the mortal remains of the dead collaborators.

The Red Cross is collaborating actively in this effort and although it is impossible to determine exactly how long it will take, it is hoped that despite the difficulties, it can be accomplished before the end of this week.

Dead To Be Exhumed, Identified

FL111258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] The revolutionary government informs the public that exhumation of the bodies of comrades killed in combat began yesterday in Grenada in the presence of the International Red Cross and Cuban representative Gaston Diaz. Our charge d'affaires has reported in detail on the steps that have been taken, the location of each of the bodies exhumed yesterday, and other details that could help to avoid confusion between Cubans and Grenadians killed in the criminal Yankee invasion. The bodies will be taken to Barbados because the U.S. authorities refuse to allow the identification to take place in Grenada. This morning, a group of Cuban technicians and specialists will leave for Barbados to carry out national and individual identification of the comrades who died in combat for their subsequent removal to Cuba.

Government Issues Statement

PA121743 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 83

["Text" of official note issued by the Cuban Government to the people of Cuba on 12 November 1983]

[Text] The people are hereby informed that the work for the exhuming of bodies of Cubans and Grenadian combatants who died in areas near the place where the Cubans fought resumed yesterday. As we explained in a previous note, the United States did not allow Cuban experts to go to Grenada to identify our compatriots at the place of the incidents. In addition, yesterday, when the bodies were supposed to have been transferred to Barbados, the government of that country, which participated with the United States in the Grenadian invasion, objected to having the identification of bodies done in that territory as had been agreed among the U.S. Government, Cuba, and the International Red Cross Committee, with the supposed approval of the Barbadian Government.

In the afternoon hours, a new agreement among the United States, Cuba, and the International Red Cross was reached based on one of the alternatives which our government proposed a few days ago in view of the difficulties that had appeared. It was agreed to have the identification of bodies done in our country; and once the Cubans were identified, the dead Grenadians would be returned to Grenada. According to our charge d'affaires in Grenada, who witnessed the bodies being exhumed, he saw in several cases that the bodies were those of people wearing olive drab uniforms. Consequently, these were undoubtedly Grenadians, because the Cubans did not wear military uniforms in the fighting.

Information is being gathered in Grenada as to the location of the buried bodies in order to help in the investigation. Therefore, the identification process to be carried out in Cuba will serve two purposes: to separate the Cubans from the Grenadians, and to identify each Cuban individually. This work will be carried out in Holguin, where the Cubana Airline plane is supposed to land today. The identified bodies of Cuban collaborators killed in the fighting will be transferred to Havana later on. The date will depend on the time needed by technicians and experts to make the proper identifications.

Arrival of Bodies, Funeral Plans

PA131438 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] The Cuban Revolutionary Government issued a communique this morning informing the people that yesterday at 1700 a Cubana Airline plane arrived from Barbados carrying the bodies of 37 combatants who died in Grenada. A large group of Cuban specialists and technicians immediately began to work very hard on their identification to establish the nationality of the bodies and names of the Cubans who died there. It was expected that the identification of bodies would be concluded at dawn today.

The caskets containing the remains of the dead compatriots will arrive at Rancho Boyeros Airport at 1700. At 2100, the base of the Jose Marti Monument will be opened to the public to pay homage to the internationalist collaborators who died in Grenada. At 1600 on Monday, 14 November, the funeral will conclude with a ceremony to be held at the Plaza of the Revolution with the participation of the people of the city of Havana and Havana Province.

The dead Grenadians, whose bodies arrived in Holguin together with those of the Cubans, will receive posthumous honors in that province before they are returned to their country. The people are asked not to go to the airport this afternoon in order to avoid difficulties during the reception ceremony.

Mourning Period Set for Cubans

PA131454 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Decree issued by the Cuban Council of State on 13 November 1983]

[Text] Whereas: The Cuban people are about to pay tribute to their heroic sons who fell in places where they were giving their solidaristic and internationalist cooperation to the Grenadian people, resisitng the brutal aggression of U.S. imperialism against that brother country.

Therefore: The Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, using the powers conferred upon it, has agreed to issue the following decree:

1. To declare a national mourning period from 1700 today to 2400 tomorrow on the occasion of the funeral for the Cuban collaborators who died heroically in Grenada in unfair combat against the Yankee aggressors.

2. To suspend any public shows and festivities while the mourning period is in effect.

3. To declare 15, 16, and 17 November as official days of mourning, and that the Cuban flag will be flown at half mast at public buildings and military installations from 1700 today to 1800 on 17 November.

4. The president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security and the ministers of education and higher education are tasked with regulating the activities under their posts during the national mourning period.

5. The foreign, revolutionary armed forces, and interior ministers are tasked with enforcing the provisions of this decree.

Issued at the Palace of the Revolution in the city of Havana on 13 November 1983.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State

24 Bodies Arrive in Havana

PA132250 Paris AFP in Spanish 2206 GMT 13 Nov 83

[Text] Havana, 13 Nov (AFP) -- The bodies of the 24 Cubans killed in combat in Grenada arrived here today at 2200 GMT from Holguin, 800 km southeast of the Cuban capital. They were received with the highest military honors. Cuban President Fidel Castro, accompanied by his brother Raul, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and the highest ranking authorities of the Communist Party of Cuba and the government were present at the airport, where units of the various Armed Forces rendered tribute to the dead. The bodies of the Cubans who died in combat were returned early Saturday morning, together with the bodies of some Grenadians yet to be identified.

Fidel To Give Funeral Eulogy

FL141255 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers, will deliver the funeral eulogy for the heroic international fighters who fell in an unequal fight against Yankee imperialism during the invasion of Grenada. The people are being continuously informed that this solemn ceremony will begin at 1600 [2100 GMT] today in the historic Jose Marti Plaza of the Revolution and that it will be broadcast over the national radio and television network, including Radio Havana's international frequencies.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON GRENADA INTERIM GOVERNMENT

British Advisers Arrive

PA101913 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] A group of British advisers has arrived in Grenada to help in the so-called reconstruction work on that Caribbean island, currently occupied by U.S. military forces and forces from various Caribbean countries. The British Government has granted $3 million in credits for this purpose. It was learned that the group of British advisers, including an engineer, an economist, and an expert in police affairs, is under the orders of the Yankee invaders.

Provisional Government Appointed

PA101935 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Grenada's Governor-General Paul Scoon has appointed a nine-member provisional administrative government. According to CBS reports, Grenada's new prime minister is Alister McIntyre, who was deputy secretary general of UNCTAD, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, prior to his appointment.

Patrick Emmanuel, a graduate of the University of the West Indies, has been named foreign minister. It was also learned that Nicolas Brathwite was appointed minister of health, education and youth development. The names of the other cabinet members have not been disclosed.

How much executive authority the new government appointed by Paul Scoon will have remains to be seen, since foreign occupation troops currently maintain military control of the island.

U.S., Scoon Ridiculed

FL101727 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Untitled commentary by (Elisa Gomez) on the participation of Paul Scoon in recent Grenadian events]

[Text] Good morning, dear televiewers. A new puppet has emerged from the pestilent waters that surround the invasion against Grenada. Reagan has set up the governor general of the island, Paul Scoon, to try and legitimate the impossible. The so-called sir [given in English], who should formally represent Queen Elizabeth of England, has been told by the U.S. Administration to form a new government in occupied Grenada.

This royal representative, who hid in his bungalow [given in English] on the heights of St. George's until the Yankees arrived, now proclaims very loudly that he requested the presence of the United States in order to resolve the island's situation because he believed that it would take action much more quickly than Great Britain. The truth is that Scoon, less than 2 days before the invasion, met with the deputy chief of Great Britain's Embassy in Barbados and he did not even mention the alleged danger that Grenada found itself in, nor the need for a military intervention.

There are those who are saying that the sir changed his mind when the Americans kept him for more than 24 hours on the helicopter carrier Guam, which was anchored off the coast of Grenada. But it is not here that the contradictions and ridicule regarding Washington's new clown stop; they are only just beginning.

On 25 October the U.S. State Department took it upon itself to announce that Scoon would address the Grenadian people. But at the announced time it was Ronald Reagan who appeared on the television screens to justify the aggression. On the same day the United States challenged the Grenadian representative's right to his seat at the Security Council. It did so waving and using a letter which allegedly came from Scoon, in which Scoon stated that he did not accept the authority of any representative that has not been named by himself.

In view of this confrontation, it was announced that the governor general would travel to the United Nations, but the much expected personality did not turn up. Everything seems to indicate that Scoon regretted his move when the Grenadian representative accredited to the United Nations said that he would have to be kicked out if they wanted his seat.

Meanwhile, the State Department continued to announce that Scoon would address the nation. Until at last, 2 days afterward and from a U.S. military installation, Scoon finally opened his mouth. He did so to thank the United States for invading his country, to ask that all national resistance should stop, and to ask everyone to cooperate with the invader. Such servileness is only to be expected from this sir, who has never felt that he was a Grenadian, as he has always tried to imitate English customs. But Scoon's clownish antics do not end here. The next day the governor-general again made a mistake. He sent an ultimatum to the Cuban Embassy demanding that all embassy personnel leave Grenada within 24 hours.

In view of our government's very firm answer and the Cuban Embassy's refusal to leave our comrade prisoners behind, the puppet backed down. He then declared that he had not yet decided whether to expel the Cuban diplomats, or to break off relations with Cuba. On the same day he again backed down and changed the 6-month deadline that he had set for elections to a 1-year deadline.

Then, playing at democracy, he boasted before the press that all political parties would be allowed to participate in the electoral process, which he will organize. But, when a journalist asked him whether the New Jewel Movement would be allowed to participate, Scoon lowered his head and remained silent.

The governor-general has not been forgiven in Great Britain for having ignored the government and the crown, much less so for having favored U.S. business, displacing the English, in the deal for finishing the airport. Really, the clumsiness of this champion of ridicule should make one laugh if it were not for the tragedy of a people who are to be found behind the scenario -- a people to which our people are united by ties that cannot be broken even by bullets or Yankee dollars. Thank you very much.

'Our America' on U.S. Media

PA132106 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] Less than 1 week ago THE NEW YORK TIMES news service distributed a lengthy article stating what, in its opinion, President Reagan was trying to hide when he repeatedly lied while trying to explain his reasons for ordering the military invasion of the small island of Grenada.

The U.S. people are one of the worst informed in the world. Despite having a massive number of publications and radio and television stations and having control over the mass media in scores of countries, particularly in Latin America, the U.S. people get very little information on what is happening abroad, and whatever information they do get is totally distorted.

No other nation in the world manipulates information as much as in the United States, famed for its claim of the maximum expression of freedom of the press. In the same manner they distort information transmitted by their news agencies and radio and television networks to the nations of our America. According to such information, published by most newspapers or radio and television stations in Latin American countries, the Yankee Marines who invaded Grenada and massacred their people are described, as expressed by President Reagan himself, as defenders of freedom and democracy.

In the information released to Latin America by the U.S. mass media, the Salvadoran revolutionaries, the Nicaraguan patriots, and the Cuban people are awesome terrorists who threaten neighboring peoples. Thanks to such publications, the former Somozist Guardsmen and the repressive Salvadoran forces, who murdered even the top ecclesiastic leader in the country, are defenders of freedom and order.

According to such campaigns, organized and carried out by the U.S. media, particularly manipulated by the government, the U.S. Marines, who have violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of most of our American nations, are guardians of democracy and human rights, even though in that role they murdered hundreds of Grenadians, as in the past they murdered thousands of Dominicans and Panamanians on several occasions or hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese less than a decade ago.

It is true that with each day that passes such counterrevolutionary campaigns promoted by the United States and its satellites lose credibility in many sectors. However, they still have some effect, mainly on the U.S. people, who are told the most coarse lies and never the truth.

DOMINICA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS OECS, U.S. IN GRENADA

FL102122 Bridgetown CANA in English 2008 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 10, CANA -- Dominica's House of Assembly last night unanimously approved a resolution supporting the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) for its role in the Grenada affair. The seven nation OECS, whose current chairman is Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, joined with Barbados and Jamaica in inviting the United States to lead an invasion force in an effort to restore elected government in Grenada two weeks ago following the seizure of power by the military.

The resolution was tabled by Minister Without Portfolio Senator Charles Savarin, who said the action of the OECS was timely and deserved the highest commendation. Senator Savarin told the House that the action of the U.S. and Caribbean forces should not be regarded as an invasion of Grenada, but rather "a liberation exercise to free the Grenadian people and the entire region from the oppressive communist rule." Savarin, a former general secretary of the Civil Service Association, defended the role of the United States in the affair, saying it was the only nation with the power and determination to respond quickly to the call for help. Although there was no opposition in Parliament to the resolution, debate lasted more than four hours, one parliamentarian on the opposition bench, former finance minister and leader of the United Dominica Labour Party, Michael Douglas, sais whereas there was moral justification for the action of the OECS and U.S. Government, he felt that it was against international law.

GRENADA

REPORTAGE ON INTERIM CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT

Officially Called Advisory Council

FL110122 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 10 Nov 83

[By Peter Seares]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 10, CANA-REUTER -- A team of civilians today took over the daily running of this Caribbean Island, which within a month has lived through a leftist leadership coup, assassination, student killings, and invasion by the United States. The team, officially called the Advisory Council or Grenada, Carriacou, and Petit Martinique, was named yesterday by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to administer the country until general elections can be held.

Most of the portfolios have multiple jobs. James Devere Pitt, a teacher and director of the Grenada Science Council, drew construction, housing, environmental matters, science and technology. "Yes, it is a lot," he said, "but our first priority is employment. All these people disbanded from the PRA (People's Revolutionary Army) must be found work." The PRA was the 2,000-strong military force of the New Jewel Movement, which split into factions and fought for control of Grenada until the U.S.-led invasion on October 25.

The Council's chairman is Alister McIntyre, 51, a Grenadian now serving as director of a UN agency in Geneva. But he was not present at yesterday's announcement, and it was uncertain whether he would receive clearance to take the post from the United Nations, which has adopted a resolution "deploring" the U.S.-led invasion.

Acting Chairman Nicholas Brathwaite, presently director of the Commonwealth Youth Centre in Guyana, rebuffed Cuban suggestions that the Council would be an American puppet. "This Council will not be a puppet of anybody," he said.

The governor-general said that one priority would be the drafting of contingency plans for security in order to avoid a vacuum when the Americans leave. Scoon, empowered to run the country in an emergency capacity under the Constitution that went with independence from Britain in 1974, said he had disbarred politicians from the interim team as promised. He did not set a date for new elections, a matter of intense debate here. Scoon has said he would like elections within six months to a year, but many Grenadians feel this is too soon for new political parties to organise and for fresh leaders to emerge.

Restrictions Imposed on Residents

FL111229 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Here in the Caribbean, in Grenada, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon has imposed a number of restrictions on island residents. The restrictions include a ban on public meetings, except for church and business meetings. The threat of press censorship... and the decrees authorize arrests without warrants. The restrictions also call for establishing a special Advisory Tribunal to handle people accused of creating a disturbance, or who interfere with the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces on the island.

Sources say the governor-general's new restrictions will remain in effect as long as necessary while he works to return true freedom to Grenada. According to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Grenada's governor-general is not imposing repressive measures on the Caribbean island. Secretary Shultz says that what is taking place on Grenada is free and open.

The acting head of Grenada's interim government says the island nation will not be a puppet of the United States and hopes to be accepted as a nonaligned country. Nicholas Brathwaite will head the governing council until its chairman, Alister McIntyre, can leave his current UN position. Mr Brathwaite said Grenada wants to be accepted as an active member of the Caribbean Community and the Commonwealth.

Chamber of Commerce Voices Support

FL102213 Bridgetown CANA in English 2150 GMT 10 Nov 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 10, CANA -- The president of the Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Richard Menezes, today voiced strong support for the new interim administration and pledged the full co-operation of the chamber. Mr Menezes told CANA that the chamber, which is the leading private sector organisation in the country, felt the interim administration was composed of men of international repute and experience. "We feel that they are possessed of tremendous experience, and we feel that they are well-placed in addressing the tasks of national reconstruction.

"We would like to congratulate his excellency the governor-general (Sir Paul Scoon) in putting together a team that contains both depth and balance, and to pledge the support of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce," Menezes said.

Governor-General Sir Paul yesterday announced a nine-man adivsory council to be headed by the distinguished economist Alister McIntyre. Menezes said that he felt there was certainly a role for the chamber in the national reconstruction efforts following the U.S.-led invasion on October 25 to topple the military junta which seized power in a bloody coup six days earlier. "I believe the chamber can effectively address its role in making a significant contribution in the productive sector and in commerce, as well as in enhancing job opportunities through investments," he added.

The chamber president also saw the private sector body [words indistinct] the interim administration with the hope of bringing as many material benefits as possible to the people of Grenada. "We do fully recognise that our economic base needs to be rapidly broadened with special attention being paid to tourism and the construction of new plants, the diversification of agriculture, the improvement in the yields of existing crops, and with the creation of a new light industrial base," Menezes said.

ENVOY TO CUBA RECALLED FOR KEY ROLE BEFORE COUP

FL121926 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 12, CANA -- Disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) officer Major Leon Cornwall was recalled from his post as Grenada's ambassador to Cuba in September to take up a key position within the Armed Forces as chief of its Political and Academic Department, according to a copy of a letter discovered today at Fort Rupert, formerly Army Headquarters here.

Cornwall, who was a leading figure in the recent bloody political upheaval in Grenada, took up the appointment on September 19, exactly one month before the Army seized power, but an announcement was only made on October 6 in a letter to all PRA units from Army General Hudson Austin. Austin led the short-lived military junta after the coup. Cornwall was a member.

Sources within the former ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) said Cornwall's appointment was part of the plot by ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard to unseat the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. It was the struggle for power waged by Coard, a hardline Marxist, that set off a chain of events leading to the coup in which Bishop was killed, and the U.S.-led invasion October 25 to remove the military and restore elected government. The copy of the letter, discovered by a CANA correspondent, read:

Ministry of Defence

Fort Rupert, St George's

6th October 1983

To: All units of the Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces

"Please be informed that Major Leon Cornwall has been appointed chief of the Political and Academic Department of the Armed Forces effective September 19th. Major Leon Cornwall is a member of the Central Committee of the NJM and enjoys the full confidence of the party and government."

Signed by:---

General Hudson Austin Secretary of Defence and Interior

KENDRICK RADIX TAKEN INTO PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

FL121523 Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 12, CANA -- Former Grenada Minister of Industrialisation Kendrick Radix was yesterday taken into protective custody by U.S. forces on the island, well-informed sources said today. The sources said Radix was picked up by soldiers because of fear of attack by angry mourners at a funeral of a school girl killed on October 19 at Army Headquarters at Fort Rupert in an Army coup. Former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three government ministers, and several other people also died when soldiers opened fire on supporters of Bishop at Fort Rupert. The Army then took power, precipitating a U.S.-led invasion October 25.

Radix was a supporter of Bishop during the power struggle with ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard that started a chain of events leading to the invasion. The sources said that Radix was escorted away from the burial ceremony when a group of people threatened to attack him. They added that Radix, who took refuge in the Cuban Embassy in St George's during the invasion, may be released today by U.S. military authorities. Radix was accompanied at the funeral by a colleague in the Bishop government, former Agriculture Minister George Louison.

Radix Released From Custody

FL121858 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 12, CANA -- Former Grenada Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix, who was said to have been taken into protective custody yesterday by American forces, was released this morning, U.S. officials said. They said Radix, who served in the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, was taken back to his home.

ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED NEAR AUSTIN'S HOME

FL121726 Bridgetown CANA in English 1609 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 12, CANA -- Members of the Caribbean Peace-Keeping Force, helping to maintain law and order in Grenada in the aftermath of last month's bloody political turmoil, have reported the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition outside the home of General Hudson Austin, head of the short-lived military junta that seized power here on October 19. Major Allan Douglas, second-in-command of the seven-nation regional force, told CANA today the find was made during a search of Austin's "Good Hope Estate" residence, five miles northeast of here. He did not say when the operation took place. Douglas said 19 Russian-made AK-47 automatic rifles were discovered in bushes 100 metres away from the home along with six grenades, 80 rounds of ammunition for a .45 revolver, 83 AK magazines, 220 rounds of ammunition for AK-47 rifles, 109 mm rounds, and a set of 75.38 rounds for another high powered weapon.

Austin, who is under arrest at the maximum security Richmond Hill Prison, was one of the architects of the October 19 coup in which leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed by the Grenada Army along with three Cabinet ministers. U.S.-led troops invaded Grenada six days later to remove the military and restore elected government.

COARD'S CHILDREN GO TO JAMAICA TO RESIDE

FL112016 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 11, CANA -- The three children of detained former Grenada Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis flew out of Barbados this morning for Jamaica to take up residence, a government source said. The source said Shola, 12, Abby, 10, and Neto, 4 left on board a Kingston-bound BWIA flight. Press reports here said the three, under the charge of a Miss Elean Thomas, arrived here Wednesday.

Coard and his Jamaica-born wife, a deputy minister in the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), were detained October 29 by U.S. soldiers four days after a multi-national force invaded Grenada to remove the military rulers who had gained power in a coup in which PRG Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed. Coard is believed to have been the architect of the coup. "We have been deeply affected (by the recent events)," Abby told the NATION newspaper here. "We are feeling it very much but we cannot allow the situation to make us feel down. We have got to smile."

BODIES GIVEN TO CUBAN OFFICIALS, FLOWN TO HAVANA

FL121704 Bridgetown CANA in English 1557 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 12, CANA -- U.S. authorities today handed over 39 bodies of people killed during the invasion of Grenada to Cuban officials, sources here said. The sources said the bodies were flown from Barbados to Havana early this morning for identification. All the bodies were first said, by the Americans, to be Cubans, but U.S. officials now believe some of them were Grenadians.

Cuba said earlier this week that only 25 of its 784 citizens in Grenada have not returned to Havana. The Cubans were mainly working on the Point Salines International Airport. Havana had requested that they be allowed to send forensic experts to St George's to identify bodies on the spot, but the request was denied by U.S. officials. U.S.-led troops invaded Grenada on October 25 to remove the island's military rulers and restore elected government.

JAMAICA

SPECIAL ENVOY STONE MEETS WITH EDWARD SEAGA

FL110012 Bridgetown CANA in English 2325 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 10, CANA -- U.S. Central American envoy Richard Stone had talks with Prime Minister Edward Seaga here yesterday, THE GLEANER newspaper reported. The paper said that Stone's surprise visit came as a result of a refuelling stop here by his aircraft while travelling to the Contadora countries involved in the Central American peace process. The countries are Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia. Neither U.S. nor Jamaican officials could give details on the nature of the discussions here.

MANLEY SAYS WILL RESUME RELATIONS WITH CUBA

FL112249 Bridgetown CANA in English 2235 GMT 11 Nov 83

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 11, CANA -- Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) will restore diplomatic ties with Cuba, broken off two years ago by the Edward Seaga government, "if and when" it returns to power, party president Michael Manley said last night.

Manley told thousands of supporters at a mass rally in Kingston, called to "take the Grenadian issue to the people," that the next PNP government would invite Cuba to reopen its embassy in Kingston. "We would say politely to Cuba: If you wish to reopen your embassy here, you may do so," Manley said.

General elections are constitutionally due here in 1985 and speculation is rife that the government will call them next year to take advantage of political capital provided by the Grenada invasion last October 25 by U.S. and Caribbean forces to restore elected government, following the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a military coup. Opinion polls had shown government support in serious decline as the administration faced severe economic difficulties. The Jamaican prime minister was riding on the Grenada issue because of problems at home, Manley said. "Seaga can run to Grenada, but he cannot hide from the reality in Jamaica. He cannot escape forever and soon he must face the day of reckoning back here," he added.

Shortly after coming to power in 1980, Prime Minister Seaga sent home Cuban Ambassador Ulyses Estrada. A year later, Kingston broke diplomatic relations with Havana. On the eve of the second anniversary of its victory at the polls, the government refused to renew the work permit of the previous PRENSA LATINA correspondent, Godfroid Tchemlesso.

This year it declared another Cuban journalist, Dario Ibanez, persona non grata and expelled him after implicating him in an alleged plot, in company with four Soviet Embassy officers who were also expelled, to kill a senior officer in the Foreign Ministry here. The opposition leader described the expulsions as "a disgrace" because "Cuba has done us no wrong."

He said the hysteria that Caribbean leaders, in consort with Washington, had tried to build up about Cuban involvement in Grenada was "dishonest."

Manley said Cuba was a poor country and it did not have large cash sums to give as aid, but because of its "tremendous educational system," it could afford to send its trained personnel to give technical assistance to needy countries. That explained the strong presence of Cubans in Grenada, as well as other countries. Manley referred to five schools built here by Cubans as gifts to his administration, which held power from 1972 to 1980, and the Point Salines International Airport they were helping to build in Grenada.

Another speaker at the rally, PNP Chairman Percival Patterson, a former foreign minister, said Jamaica's role in the invasion of Grenada has tarnished the country's image in the eyes of the international community. He said the vote condemning the invasion at the United Nations General Assembly had damaged the good name built up by the previous PNP government. Jamaica, Patterson said, had found itself on the same side with racially divided South Africa, "and when Jamaica finds itself in company with South Africa, then Jamaica is wrong."

Manley, commenting on U.S. "manipulation" of information about the events in Grenada after the invasion, asked why "are they hiding the figures on the number of Grenadian casualties?" No final figures have yet been given of Grenadians killed during the military intervention.

Likening Seaga to a "wolf who goes to the rescue of a drowning sheep with the aim of eating it later," Manley said that the Caribbean will live to be sorry about the invasion of Grenada, which was supported by Jamaica, Barbados, and six eastern Caribbean states.

BURNHAM PLEDGES STRONGER RELATIONS WITH USSR

FL102120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 10, CANA -- Guyana has told the Soviet Union it is committed to deepening relations between the two countries.

"The cordial and friendly relations which so happily exist between our two countries have been developing steadily over the years through closer cooperation in several fields," said a message from Guyanese President Forbes Burnham to the Soviets marking the October Socialist Revolution.

It added: "On this auspicious occasion of the celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, my party, the People's National Congress, the Government and the poeple of Guyana, join me in extending ot you, the Communist Party and the Soviet Union, the Government and people of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, warm fraternal greetings and heartiest congruatulations."

"Our common aspiration for global peace and security has further strengthened our collaboration at the international level," Burnham said.

"On this occasion, therefore, we reiterate our commitment to the development of even closer ties between our two countries for the mutual benefit of our peoples," the president added.

MINISTERS FEAR U.S. INTERVENTION AFTER GRENADA

Warn Against Internal Disturbances

FL101845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1709 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 10 (CANA) -- A senior Guyanese cabinet minister has warned that any internal disturbance in Guayana can now be used by external forces as an excuse to intervene here.

Vice-President Hamilton Green told a rally: "As a result of the recent invasion of Grenada by the United States of America, any internal disturbance in Guyana can now be used as an opportunity to intervene militarily." Guyana condemned the U.S.-led invasion that ousted a left-wing military junta which seized power in a bloody October 19 coup.

Green called on Guyanese to be steadfast and to fight to the last man, adding that "every man, woman, and child must fight to defend the golden arrowhead (Guyana's national flag)." The vice-president said the world was no longer guided by international rules and morality and urged Guyanese to be united.

He welcomed the support of the Marxist-oriented opposition Peoples Progresive Pact (PPP) on the Grenada issue and warned that the enemy will met a united Guyana.

Caricom Divided

FL112313 Bridgetown CANA in English 2255 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 11, CANA -- Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson says last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada was a warning from Washington to Caribbean countries which wanted to choose a socialist path.

The foreign minister was speaking at a rally in Berbice County here on the implications of the overthrow by multi-national forces of a military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup on October 19 in which Prime Minister Bishop was killed.

"The aim of the invasion is to remove the work of Maurice Bishop and turn back the socialist revolution in Grenada so that it can stand as an example and a warning to other countries in the region which want to be independent and to chose a socialist path," he said.

Guyana has condemned the U.S.-led intervention which was supported by soldiers and policemen from seven Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries but opposed by Guyana.

"The U.S. imperialist invasion holds out many problems for Guyana and it has already brought about a sharp division in Caricom," Jackson said. He called on Guyanese to be vigilant.

"Externally we must continue to speak out against the use of force and to seek to restore respect for international law, and also to consolidate our link politically and economically with the Non-Aligned Movement and all progressive forces," he said.

Jackson said the Grenada issue was a test case for U.S. imperialism to go about more boldly changing regimes which it does not like. And to make the Americans feel that war was "winnable and the American people can win wars."

The ruling People's National Congress (PNC) has planned a series of rallies throughout Guyana to explain and seek support for its condemnation of the U.S.-led invasion.